THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

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TAFT FOR CHANGE IN RAILROAD BILL

Made Suggestions to Senators at White House Conference.

GOES TO CONFEREES TODAY

President Made Reference to Portion Dealing With Rates—Anxious for Conference to Proceed Rapidly—Railroads Act.

Washington, June 8.—Several exchanges of views between Senators Elkins and Aldrich and Representative Mann, of Illinois, prepatory to a formal conference on the administration railroad bill were had today. It was generally understood that the conferees would meet tomorrow although no call for such a meeting was issued.

Senators Aldrich and Crane visited the White House tonight and talked with the President concerning changes which he might desire in the Senate bill, which practically was approved by him in his message to Congress yesterday.

The President indicated that there were two changes he would like to see made in the bill in addition to the elimination of the 60 day clause in the paragraph giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to investigate and suspend new rates.

Mr. Taft is anxious that the House provision for a supervision of the issuance of stocks and bonds by the railroad companies should be accepted by the Senate. He regards this feature of the bill one of the pledges of the party and he does not agree with the position of many of the senators that such a provision could be construed as interfering with State's rights.

The President believes that the ten months allowed the Interstate Commerce Commission in which to investigate rates before acting on them, is entirely too long a period. The President's experience with the law was that where a specified length of time is allowed a tribunal, it generally is availed of. The House bill allows 120 days. President Taft thinks six months would be a better period.

Whatever influence the railroads have will be used to secure the shorter period. As to the supervision of the issuance of stocks and bonds, however, the railroads will vigorously oppose the putting of any such provision in the bill.

President Taft told both Senators Elkins and Aldrich today that he was anxious that the conference should proceed as rapidly as possible and that there should be a satisfactory bill.

The general understanding is that the Senate and House leaders will get together on the subject matter to be taken from the two bills before action is taken formally by the conferees. If this course is pursued, it is likely that the only question which would be voted upon in the two Houses would be for the adoption or the rejection of the conference report.

Insurgent members of both the Senate and House fear to have the subject come before them in that manner as they think it would give too great an opportunity for the elimination of progressive features incorporated in the Senate bill through an alliance between Democrats and insurgents. At an informal conference of insurgent Senators today, they pledged themselves to fight against the addition of a conference report which took away any of the advantages which they claimed to have forced into the bill in the interests of shippers.

Plea of Railroads.

New York, June 8.—The general executive committee of the Railway Business Association which within its membership represents $800,000,000 of invested capital which speaks for a group of industries giving employment to 1,500,000 working men, and upon which 6,000,000 people depend for support, met here today and at the close of its session gave out a statement in chief as follows, addressed to Congress, to the railways, to the shippers and the public:

"The question of whether the railroads are entitled to an advance in freight rates is now before the public. The merits of individual rates will come before the Interstate Commerce Commission. During the period of uncertainty as to whether rates filed are reasonable or otherwise there will be a disturbance of industrial conditions. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the way shall be cleared for the speediest possible decision by the commission. To that end the Railway Business Association appeals:

1. To Congress: That the President of the United States having recommended a provision governing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over freight rate changes, such provision be enacted forthwith to go in effect upon its passage. By this recommendation of the president and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission are to be greatly enlarged and in the present emergency it is decreed that the approval of hundreds of thousands of freight rates must be given by the commission before effectuation. It is deemed proper therefore to urge that serious attention be given the organization upon which the

TAFT FOR CHANGE—TWO.

and bearing and that the officials of the railways acquaint the shippers more fully with the reasons for freight advances.

"b To the shippers: That they look upon the railways precisely as they would look upon any other concern for whose solvency the management and not the government is responsible. A going concern must have an adequate revenue. The present problem involves not merely the amount which the railway shall receive for carrying a consignment but its ability to carry it at all. It embraces not alone the transportation efficiency, but general prosperity. We suggest to the heads of freight paying enterprises that they study this question at first hand in the broadest way. By so doing they may conclude that an advance may be for their own best interests.

"c, To the public: That they frankly concede to the railroads the necessity for adequate revenue and await with patience and good nature the findings of the commission as to the reasonableness of proposed rates."

SOUTH'S VETERANS HONORED IN OHIO

Monument to Confederate Dead on Johnson's Island Unveiled Yesterday.

GENERAL GORDON THE ORATOR

Notable Assemblage of Southerners Pay Honor to Confederate Dead. General Gordon Pays Tribute to R. E. Lee.

Sandusky, O., June 8.—"If Robert E. Lee was a traitor then John Hampden was a traitor, Oliver Cromwell was a traitor and George Washington was a traitor," declared Gen. George W. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans at the unveiling of the Johnson's Island monument today.

He was speaking before a great assemblage of one-time soldiers of the South, their wives and children who had come to do honor to the Confederate dead, who are buried on the site of the war time prison.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, who designed the monument, and who himself fought in the Southern army, failed to appear.

In the presence of several hundred Southerners, representing nearly all the State in the Confederacy of 1861-65, a monument to the memory of 206 Confederate officers and privates buried on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, was dedicated today.

The monument erected by the Robert Patton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Cincinnati, O., was unveiled by Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson, of Cincinnati, daughter of Robert Patton, a noted Southern ranger.

The dedicatory address was delivered by General George W. Gordon, of Memphis, Tenn., commander-in-chief of U. C. V.

Other adoresses were delivered by General Bennett H. Young, of Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph A. Mangus, of Cincinnati, and Sir Moses Ezekiel, of Rome, Italy designer of the monument. Sir Moses Ezekiel was a soldier under General Robert E. Lee.

The chapter purchased the cemetery in 1908, when it was found that the spot around which so many historic memories clustered, was being neglected and practically abandoned. Its only visitors were the veterans of a Grand Army Post who every Decoration day held memorial services for their former foes.

Prior to this, however, one effort had been made to save the cemetery from the neglect into which it had fallen. In 1889 a party of editors and officials of the State of Georgia visited the island. They saw only broken fences and weed-grown mounds. Stirred by the sight, they returned home and raised a fund which provided headstones of Georgia marble for each of the 206 graves. It was then found that 54 of them must remain nameless, for the memory of the buried had vanished.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Hoffman, Federal commissary general of prisoners, leased 40 acres of land on Johnson's Island in the Fall of 1861 from L. B. Johnson. The intention was to use this land solely for the accommodation of Confederate officers and although during the subsequent years of the war small bodies of privates were from time to time sent to the island, it was usually through error and they were invariably promptly drafted to other prisons. The island lies in Sandusky Bay, about three miles from the town of Sandusky and the post was

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BANKERS SETTLE THE BOND MATTER

Governor Kitchin Withdrew Call For Extra Session Assembly.

MET THE STATE EMERGENCY

Bids of More Than $50,000 in Excess of the Amount Needed Held by State Treasurer—Hundreds of Bankers.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 8.—Governor Kitchin today withdrew his call for a special session of the Legislature June 14th, the emergency which prompted the call, issued several days ago, having been met.

The purpose of the session was to provide means for taking up a balance of $2,127,500 on a refunding of the bond issue of $3,430,000 due July 1st.

Following the conference of bankers with Governor Kitchin and the Council of State, State Treasurer Lacy this evening announced that there are in hand bids of more than $50,000 in excess of the amount needed to take up the entire bond issue. In addition to this he has a number of bids in hand that came in by mails today, not opened yet, and are not included.

Furthermore, it developes that the bankers were prepared to subscribe for $250,000 more than was actually taken in the event it should be found necessary. It is estimated that when the final bids are opened tomorrow it will be found that the bonds are a half million or more over subscribed for. Treasurer Lacy said yesterday after receiving the liberal bid from the American Tobacco Co., the principal officers of which are North Carolinians, he felt confident that the balance would be absorbed readily by banking and other business interests of the State. He calls especial attention to the fact that it required less than 50 minutes for the bankers to subscribe for an aggregate of $1,045,500 this afternoon.

Governor Kitchin was enthusiastic over the result of the conference, declaring it was a source of special gratification to him that the bankers responded so generally and adequately to the appeal found necessary to make them, their prompt action having obliterated the necessity for an extra session.

There were fully 100 bankers here representing towns and cities from Wilmington to Asheville. There was a free discussion of the situation in which it was made clear that the banks proposed to look first to taking care of their local business financial demands, and that they proposed after doing this, to do all they could to relieve the situation in the State bond matter, and this they did most adequately.

Much enthusiasm was shown, the business men and bankers singing as the conference adjourned, "The Old North State", the patriotic air of North Carolina.

BRINGING DAWSON BACK.

Will Stand Trial for Grand Larceny In This State.

New York, June 8.—John Dawson, alias John V. Davidson, was turned over to a representative of the police department of Charlotte, N. C., today and started on his way back to the North Carolina city where he will face a charge of grand larceny. Gov. Hughes granted the necessary requisition papers.

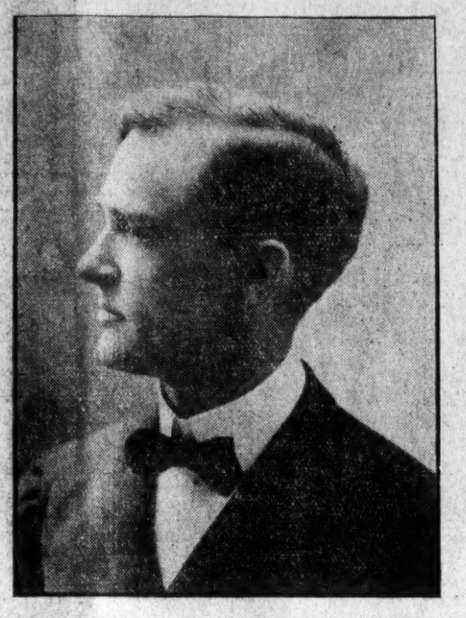
According to the Charlotte police officials, Dawson impersonated a prisoner whose release was expected and walked out of the Charlotte jail where he was lodged on May 20th of last year, the day of President Taft's visit to that city. He was not located until detectives arrested him here last week.

OUTLINES.

Governor Kitchin late yesterday afternoon withdrew his call for an extra session of the General Assembly following the meeting of bankers of the State at the Capitol. The bond emergency has been met.——At a conference at the White House yesterday President Taft indicated his desire to several Senators of making changes in the railroad bill at the conference on the measure, which begins today.——At Trnity College commencement yesterday Hon. Chas. Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, delivered the commencement address. Retiring President Kilgo announced a gift of $100,000 from Mr. B. N. Duke.——In the Senate yesterday Senator Burton criticised the conference report on the rivers and harbors bill——A monument was unveiled at Sandusky, O., yesterday to Confederate soldiers, who were buried on Johnson's Island——New York markets: Flour barely steady with a quiet trade. Money on call easy 2 1-2 to 3 3-4, ruling rate and closing bid 2 1-2, offered at 2 1-2. Spot cotton closed dull, middling uplands 15.20, middling gulf 15.45. Wheat spot firm, No. 2 red 1.05 nominal, No. 1 northern 1.13 1-4 nominal f.o.b. Corn spot frm, No. 2, 67 nominal elevator domestic basis to arrive. Oats firm, mixed nominal. Rosin and turpentine firm.

The messages from the merchants are always interesting—and usually affect the "state of your purse."

EDITOR JOHN B. SHERRILL.



Editor Concord Times, Secretary and the Leading Spirit in the North Carolina Press Association.

DUKE DONATION TO TRINITY

B. N. Duke Gives Another $100,000 For Architctural Improvements. Secretary Nagel Delivered Address—Feature Day.

Durham, N. C., June 8.—Upon retiring from the Presidency of Trinity College and becoming a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Dr. Kilgo today presented the Board of Trustees of the institution with a $100,000 gift from Benjamin N. Duke. Mr. Duke is passing a crisis in an attack of typhoid fever and was unable to be present. This latest gift runs the total Duke benefaction to Trinity to $1,400,000.

Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, delivered the commencement address at Trinity College this morning. His theme was, "Centralization and Nationalism." Speaking of Taft he said: "He has stood boldly and frankly inviting every citizen to come forward and take a hand in the affairs of the nation. He has done all he could to administer to the common advantage of a whole people."

The class flag was lowered at 7:24 o'clock this afternoon at sunset. The flag was lowered as the sunset bell pealed forth and turned over to the president of the college to be placed in the archives. Three thousand stood by with uncovered heads.

A brilliant reception to the senior class and friends of the college was given tonight from the hours of 9 to 12 and the reception halls were filled with throngs of people.

The report of Dr. Kilgo this morning stated that Mr. B. N. Duke gives $100,000 for architectural improvements at the college. It will be decided by the trustees how the money will be used.

Dr. Kilgo recommends the purchase of the old Watts Hospital property for a woman s college. Old woman's building to be occupied by the boys. The woman's college to be under the same management, but with different class rooms, which move will place the women on the same footing as the men. The hospital property is across the street from the campus. The report was adopted and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps as recommended. The establishment of a medical school is still under advisement.

W. W. CLARK DEAD

Passed Away Yesterday in Asheville After Long Illness.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., June 8.—Judge W. W. Clark, of Newbern, one of the best known lawyers of the eastern part of the State, died here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, following a six weeks illness. The body accompanied by Edward Clark, a brother, and Miss Mattie Clark, a sister, was taken to Newbern this afternoon.

He held the position of United States Judge for the Eastern District for a while under President Cleveland and was prominently considered by President Taft as a successor of Judge Purnell. He was 53 years of age, a prominent Mason, a son of Past Grand Master C. C. Clark.

Washington, June 8.—With practically no discussion the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today decided to report favorably the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be minister to Liberia. Dr. Crum's appointment was announced at the White House yesterday.

FLAYS RIVERS-HARBORS BILL

Conference Report Severely Criticised by Senators Burton and Newlands—Characterized Bill as "Pork Barrel."

Washington, June 8.—Characterizing the river and harbor bill as "pork barrel", Senators Burton, of Ohio, and Newlands, of Nevada, today severely criticised the conference report on that measure, which was called up in the Senate by Senator Nelson today.

Mr. Newlands expressed the hope that the President would veto the bill, because he said, it did not provide for sufficient expert work nor for the system of co-operation which he thinks should prevail in the improvement of waterways.

Senator Burton devoted especial attention to the agreement to terminate the existence of the National Waterways Committee on March 4th next and to the retention of the provision in the interest of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway project.

The charge of "pork barrelling" was made by Mr. Burton, in connection with the assertion that there had been an effort by the framers of the bill to have it cover as much of the country as possible. Of the 391 Congressional districts, he said that 296 were represented in the bill, making a most admirable geographical distribution. To this desire to and Congressmen in promoting their chances of re-election, he attributed the circumstances that of the 174 new projects provided for in the bill, not half could be completed with the money appropriated.

Calling attention to the fact that the House conferees had insisted upon leaving out all the projects inserted by the Senate which did not have the approval of the board of engineers, he declared that in retaining the appropriation for the deep waterways project, the House members had violated their own rules and at the same time had entered upon a scheme which would cost much more than all of the others. He declared that the big project would cost hundreds of millions of dollars before being completed.

Senator Nelson said that the conferees had shaved the Senate bill to the extent of $700,000, leaving a total of $51,947,000. He said that of 205 amendments inserted by the Senate all but 10 had been retained in some form. Consideration of the river and harbor report had not been concluded when the Senate adjourned.

GLENN ARRAIGNS SOUTH.

For Failure to Properly Educate Negro—Former Carolina Governor.

Cleveland, June 8.—A severe arraignment of the Southern States for their failure to properly educate the negro was delivered here tonight in an address by former Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina. Mr. Glenn declared that in eleven Southern States, where the negroes form 40 per cent. of the population only 15 per cent of the school fund is devoted to their education. He was speaking at the Euclid Avenue Christian Church

"This leads," he said, "to an increase in crime and immorality and is especially noted in the illiterate leadership. There are 30,000 negro preacher who exercise an enormous influence over nine million negroes. About ten per cent. of these have received more than a primary education and the remaining 27,000 are ignorant men who are framing the destinies of millions of their fellows."

BIG GATHERING OF EDITORS AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Thirty-Eighth Annual Session of Press Association Now on In Full Blast—Three Sessions Yesterday Features Today—Banquet Tonight.

Surpassing in attendance and interest any previous meeting in its history, the 38th annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association, composed of the leading newspaper men of the State, is now in full blast at Tarrymoore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach. The editors were in session practically all of yesterday, three sessions being held—morning, afternoon and evening, and all were largely attended. A noteworthy fact about the convention is that a majority of those here for the meeting attend regularly the sessions and pay careful attention to the papers that are being read.

Two business sessions of the convention will be held today, one in the morning and the other in the evening, with a joint meeting in the afternoon with the North Carolina Good Roads Association. The social feature of today will be the banquet at the Tarrymoore Hotel this evening, following the business session. Tomorrow the party will go down the Cape Fear river on the handsome steamer Wilmington and some will return via Carolina Beach, where they will spend the afternoon, while others will return to the city in time to witness the baseball game at League Park. The concluding feature of the convention will be the souvenir dance at Lumina tomorrow night, given by the Tidewater Power Company, complimentary to the visitors.

Including the ladies there are some three or four hundred persons here for the meeting and to all appearances they are enjoying their sojourn at the Seashore. They have been particularly struck with the hospitality and cordiality of the people of Wilmington and the beach and it can safely be said that many will find it difficult to get themselves away and return to their arduous duties as early as they expected when they left home.

While the bulk of the delegation arrived Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night, more than a hundred coming in on the late trains, a large number arrived yesterday at noon and still others were expected last night.

The 38th annual meeting of the association was called to order in the assembly hall of Tarrymoore Hotel about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the president, Rev. Dr. J. O. Atkinson, of Elon College, and in the absence of Rev. Hight C. Moore, editor of the Biblical Recorder, who did not arrive until later in the day, prayer was offered by Rev. P. R. Law, editor of the Presbyterian Standard, following which the roll was called by Secretary J. B. Sherrill, of Concord, one of the most active men in the association. President Atkinson then called for the report of the chairman of the membership committee, Maj. H. A. London, of Pittsboro, who submitted the following and recommended that they be elected to membership:

A. L. Fletcher, of the Durham Sun; H. F. Jones, Warrenton Record; Thos. E. Owen, Clinton Dispatch; J. A. Smith, of Bessemer City, of the Southern Republican; E. E. Miller, Progressive Farmer; J. C. Caulden, King's Mountain Herald; R. C. Rivers, Boone Democrat; A. F. Johnson, Louisburg Times; H. E. Walton, Canton Vindicator; A. A. Young, Troy Montgomerian; T. Larry Gantt, Whiteville News; Isaac S. London, Siler City Grit; H. C. Story, Edenton Observer; Percy H. Wilson, Orrum Record; R. P. McClammy, Wilmington Evening Dispatch; J. E. Thompson, Wilmington Star; Milton Liddy, Lincolnton News; R. B. Branch, Red Springs Citizen; F. A. Slate, Kernersville News; C. V. W. Aurbon, Roanoke Beacon; W. Laurie Hill, Our Fatherless Ones; L. E. Huggins, Marshville Our Home; H. C. Dockery, Rockingham Post. All were unanimously elected to membership in the association.

President Atkinson announced with regret that Mayor Walter G. MacRae, of Wilmington, had been called away from the city and would therefore be unable to deliver the address of welcome in behalf of the city, but was happy to say that the Mayor had shown good judgment in naming as his substitute Alderman Fred W. Bonitz, who was then introduced. Mr. Bonitz was at his best and he extended to the visiting newspaper men a most cordial and hearty welcome, injecting here and there a few witty remarks which brought down the house. Alderman Bonitz was warmly congratulated by members of the association for his splendid oration, the full text of which will be later given. He was followed by Mayor Thos. H. Wright, of Wrightsville Beach, who welcomed the editors in a short but felicitous speech and bade them help themselves to whatever pleased them on the beach. He was given a hearty round of applause when he concluded. He said:

Gentlemen of the Press Association of North Carolina:

It is my pleasure as Mayor of the Town of Wrightsville Beach, to bid each and every one of you a sincere and hearty welcome.

You are welcome, because you are our friends, and although we cannot call each of you by name, still you are known to us by your writing in the papers you represent and have made popular and profitable.

You are welcome, because we have a God-favored spot this Isle of Wrightsville Beach, and we want you to see it, to know the Beach, and its people, and to enjoy it with us.

We have asked you to be our guests, and in all sincerity we want you to feel that it is our pleasure, for you to enjoy each and every moment of your visit.

There is a great diversity of amusements, too numerous to mention, and you can be busy from your early morning dip in the bracing waters of the Old Atlantic, to your parting stroll under the starry skies, along the sandy beach and close to the silver lined waves that roll in with mighty majesty from the ever restless ocean.

Gentlemen, the people of Wrightsville Beach want you to feel that the gifts of Mother Nature has so bountifully bestowed on this locality, and the comforts and conveniences built by our people are for you—for you to enjoy and make merry with, so eat, dance and be happy, for, gentlemen of the Press Association, all but too soon you will be leaving us.

The third and last address of welcome was by the able and brilliant young editor of the Wilmington Evening Dispatch, Mr. James H. Cowan, his remarks, however, being styled a fraternal greeting. Mr. Cowan spoke in his usual pleasing manner and if anything exceeded his former efforts, completely captivating his audience. He said in part:

Ladies, Mr. President, Members of the North Carolina Press Association and Other Gentlemen:

"Were it not for the fact that I bring you a family greeting—from those who have experienced the same heart-throbs and felt the same emotions as you have, from brothers who have mingled their tears and laughter with you around the fireside—I would not feel that I should tresspass on your time, having been preceded by the two clever gentlemen, who have given you such a eloquent, picturesque and hearty welcome to our midst, and opened wide the gates and nailed them fast against the wall. That they would extend you such a welcome I felt sure, because in the past, both personally and in their official capacities, they have shown much courtesy and cleverness to the newspaper men of Wilmington and have displayed great admiration for the press of North Carolina.

In general, I knew that you would find a warm welcome in Wilmington, because the newspaper man finds such a welcome everywhere, save in those places whre frankness is a stranger, where good-fellowship is excluded and where courage is a crime. Specifically, I knew it, because Wilmington and her robust, delightful offspring, Wrightsville Beach, invariably know a good thing when they see it.

Now that the doors of the two municipalities have been opened and securely anchored back, while your pata has been strewn with the beauteous rose and the sweet scented honeysuckle, I bid you approach the family row. It is needless for me to tell you that the latch-string hangs on the outside, for no one need knock when about to enter his own home. To you the door of the Wilmington newspaper homestead will ever be responsive to a turn of the knob, and you will find us waiting with outstretched arms and hearts beating as warmly as the soft glow at your own cozy fireside to welcome you, and to kill the fatted calf—in spite of the beef trusts.

I will not linger on the golden deeds of the newspaper men of North Carolina, for fear of being deemed egotistical, but I will take the liberty of tarrying long enough, as a matter of family chat, to pay the tribute of the Wilmington brethren to their Tar Heel brothers. The fraternity of Wilmington vividly, delightfully and admiringly recognizes that from the beautiful, picturesque "Land of the Sky," where the nature and character of the people are as rugged and as stalwart as the great mountains that rear themselves toward the heavens, on through the lands made rich by fertile soil and the musical buzz of the wheels of industry, to the far south eastern part of the Old North State, where the nature of the people is as calm as the placid waters of the sound and their character is as powerful as the onward rush of the breakers of the mighty Atlantic that laps their shore, there comes in unbroken, golden chain the fidelity, the loyalty, the candor, the courage and the ability of the newspaper men of North Carolina.

So it is with breasts swelling with pride and with hearts beating with love that the scribes of Wilmington look up to you, their brothers, and welcome this rare opportunity to enjoy your society. (Here the speaker told some jokes on clever Tar Heel editors).

We welcome you to this garden spot, where nature acts as an inspiration and where the stiff breezes cool every fiber of a newspaper man's being, save his ardor; where on one side the roar of Old Ocean is heard and where on the other the rippling of a beautiful sound furnishes music to the ear; where at night the moon bathes the blue of the mighty deep in silvery splendor and only hides its face when lovers bill-and-coo whispering to each other the old, old story, that only

(Continued on Page Six.)

IN THE REALM OF SPORTS

WILMINGTON TAKES THIRD

Three Runs in First Inning Too Much For King Kelly's Red Birds—Score Six to Two.

Results Yesterday.
Fayetteville 4; Goldsboro 0.
Raleigh 2; Wilmington 6.
Wilson 2; Rocky Mount 1.

Where they Play Today.
Wilson at Wilmington.
Raleigh at Rocky Mount.
Fayetteville at Goldsboro.

"We had the Red Birds going,
We had them on the fly,
And pretty soon we had them
All in a Red Bird pie."
—Sailors' Chanty.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 8.—Wilmington defeated Raleigh again today the score this time being 6 to 2. It was a featureless contest won by the Sailors in the very first inning by piling up three runs, spreading confusion among Raleigh's players and rooters.

Dubbs started the trouble in the first after Kluttz was out pitcher to first by sending a scoreher to right for two bases, after which Tydeman was hit by pitcher and walked and Cooper was the Kandy Kid with three men on bases to hit a double to left, clearing the bases. Burke was then out pitcher to first. For Raleigh Clemmons was safe on a slow throw from third and later took second on a passed ball but Simmons fanned, Clemmons was caught off second and Prim flew to pitcher.

It was one, two, three for both teams until Raleigh domiciled one in the third on a wild throw by pitcher which gave Keating second and after McCormick flew to short Mundell and Clemmons bunched hits. The fourth was up and down and the same was true of the fifth except a single by Brooks and a sacrifice by Kluttz, but Wilmington added two more in the sixth when after Muls was out pitcher to first, Doak placed a safety to centre, was sacrificed by Cooper, followed by a single by Burke and a double by Gilmore. Brooks got in another bingle but Kluttz ended the hope by flying to short.

Each team put one over in the seventh when Dubbs walked and while Tydeman was at bat took third on wild pitch and scored on Mills' long fly to left, Tydeman and Doak flying to third. Raleigh's run came when Hobbs hit to short and went to second on wild throw, Keating singling to left after Phoenix was out pitcher to first, scoring on wild throw to second. There was nothing doing in the eighth and ninth, the story being further told in the tabulated score:

The Tabulated Score.

Wilmington.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kluttz, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dubbs, ss	4	2	1	1	5	1
Tydeman, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Mills, 1b	4	0	0	13	0	0
Doak, rf	2	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Burke, 2b	4	1	1	3	5	1
Gilmore, c	3	0	2	5	2	1
Brooks, p	4	0	3	1	2	1
Totals	34	6	10	27	15	4
Raleigh.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clemmons, lf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Simmons, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	1
Prim, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Richardson, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	0
Hobbs, cf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Phoenix, ss	4	0	1	1	6	0
Keating, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0
McCormac, c	3	0	0	2	2	0
Mundell, p	3	0	1	3	3	1
Totals	33	2	6	27	15	1

Score By Innings.

Wilmington	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Summary—Sacrifice, Kluttz 1. Mills 1; hit by pitched ball, Mundell 2; bases on balls, Brooks 1, Mundell 2; struck out by Brooks 4, Mundell 1; wild pitches, Brooks 1; two base hits, Dubbs, Cooper; double plays, Phoenix to Keating to Richardson; Burke to Mills; time 1:40; umpire Henderson; attendance 500.

Hat Sale at Polvogt's.

The Polvogt Company have purchased a drummer's sample line of children's and ladies' straw hats consisting of black, burnt straw, white straw and have placed them in the window at 59 cents. **

Japanese Dance

tomorrow night at Lumina. Complimentary to Press Association. **

THREE STRAIGHTS FOR WILSON

Foreman Was the Big Boy for the Champions With the Railroaders Yesterday—Score Tells the Story.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wilson, N. C., June 8.—This afternoon's game recorded three straights from the Railroaders. Foreman was the big boy, yielding only three hits and turning in two runs on a three-bagger, winning his own game. The score explains the story.

The Tabulated Score.

Rocky Mount.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stein, lf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Novak, ss	3	0	0	0	4	0
Gillespie, 3b	4	0	1	0	4	1
Phelan, 1b	3	0	0	13	1	1
Cregan, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Bonner, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gastmeyer, 2b	3	0	0	4	5	0
Cooney, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Thorpe, p	3	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	27	1	3	24	13	2
Wilson.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Jacobs, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Guerrant, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Miller, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
McGehan, D., 2b	4	0	1	4	1	0
McGehan, C., 1b	3	0	0	9	1	1
Brady, cf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Armstrong, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Westlake, c	2	1	0	7	2	0
Foreman, p	2	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	27	2	5	27	9	1

Score By Innings.

Rocky Mount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Novak 2; Jacobs; bases on balls, Thorpe 2, Foreman 1; struck out Thorpe 1, Foreman 4; two base hits, Stein; three base hits, Foreman; double plays, Gastenmeyer, unassisted; left on bases Rocky Mount 2; Wilson 3; time 1:40; umpire Barre; attendance 400.

GWALTNEY'S GOOD SCORE.

Wilmington Man Figures in Southern Golf Tournament.

Atlanta, Ga., June 8.—Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, Fla., retains his title of star medal player of the Southern Golf Association, his score of 82 in the second half of the qualifying round of the annual championship tournament today, making a total of 159 for the 36-hole being the lowest card turned in and winning for him the Association's medal. The prize for the second best score in the qualifying round goes to J. B. Bush, of New Orleans, who turned in a card of 83 today, which with his 87 in the first half gives him a total of 170.

Of the 32 who qualified for the championship flight, R. H. Gwaltney, of Wilmington, N. C., turned in a score of 178.

BOARDMAN WINS A GAME.

Defeated Fairmont in Good Game—Score Was 2 to 0.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Boardman, N. C., June 8.—Boardman defeated Fairmont on the latter's diamond yesterday by a score of 2 to 0. The game was fast and interesting. The feature was the pitching and batting of McCall. Score by innings:

Boardman	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fairmont	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Boardman, McCall and Covington; Fairmont, Grantham and Galloway. Summary: Two-base hit, McCall; home run, McCall; umpire, Mr. Jones; time 1:06.

GOOD ROADS AUTOS

Fast Run From Charlotte to Martinsville, Va.

Martinsville, Va., June 8.—The good roads automobile tourists from Atlanta arrived at Martinsville, Va., this evening on tneir way to New York. Today's run was made from Cnarlotte, N. C., over fine roads. All the cars arrived safely and tonight are parked in front of the city hall. The start was made from Charlotte at 8 A. M. and at Winston-Salem a stop was made for lunch. Citizens of that quaint old town gave the tourists a warm reception.

Tomorrow the run will be to Staunton, Va., with a stop at Roanoke for lunch.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children 50c.

WAYMACK WINS HIS FIFTH

Goldsboro Shut Out by Fayetteville Highlanders Yesterday Afternoon Fastest Ever Played on Grounds —Shumaker's Work.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., June 8.—Waymack won his fifth straight victory by shutting out Goldsboro for the second time in the series in a pitcher's battle with Stoehr today, both doing great work. The game was the fastest ever played here. In only two innings did the Highlanders reach first, while the Giants did so in but three innings. Shumaker cut off two runs by fast fielding. Luyster witnessed the game.

The Tabulated Score.

Goldsboro.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gates, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1
Sharpe, 2b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Wolfe, cf	4	0	2	7	0	0
Daly, c	4	0	1	6	0	1
Evans, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Crockett, 1b	2	0	0	3	0	0
Malcolm, ss	3	0	1	0	3	0
Taylor, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stoehr, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	0	5	24	7	2
Fayetteville.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Dobson, 1b	3	1	1	13	1	0
O'Halloran, 2b	2	1	0	1	4	0
Shumaker, lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Bunting, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0
Clancy, J., ss	3	0	1	0	4	0
Galvin, c	3	0	0	7	1	0
Waymack, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	4	4	27	12	0

Score By Innings.

Goldsboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayetteville	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x	4

Summary — Sacrifice hits, Shumaker, O'Halloran; sacrifice fly, Donovan; bases on balls, Waymack 1; struck out by Stoehr 4, Waymack 5; two base hits, Mullen, Bunting, Gates and Daly; left on bases, Goldsboro 4, Fayetteville 6; time 1:15; umpire Davis; attendance 800.

BERGER HIS MANAGER

Jeffries Denies Rumor That New Manager Will Be Secured.

Ben Lomond, Cal., June 8.—Rumors that Sam Berger was to be dropped as Jeffries manager to make way for another, presumably James J. Corbett were set at rest today when Jeffries denied that any such change was contemplated.

Three rounds of boxing with Armstrong began today's programme and this was followed by two rounds of tusselling with "Farmer" Burns.

SHERMAN ON THE PARTY

Vice President Delivered Address at Wisconsin Convention.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Boarding insurgency in its native habit, Vice President James S. Sherman today in a speech before the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin pleaded the cause of regular republicanism and urged the "insurgents" to return to the fold.

From the time the Vice President uttered his salutation to the "Badgerites of Republican Persuasion," until the last word was spoken, he kept insurgency in mind, now rebuking the breaking away from party and then pleading for harmonious and concerted action within the lines.

"What is a Republican?" was the first subject that Vice President Sherman dealt with after he had paid a glowing tribute to President Taft, as the leader of his party.

The speaker recalled that Congressman Champ Clark recently said the devil himself could not answer that question.

"This question may stump the devil, who may naturally be assumed to be a Democrat," said Mr. Sherman, "but I'll venture the assertion that every twelve year old boy in Wisconsin can answer it and that the simple, but comprehensive reply would be: 'A man who votes the Republican ticket at the polls, and votes for Republican measures in Congress.'"

The Vice President asked that if this was the correct answer, if the converse was not true—"that a man who does not vote the Republican ticket, who does not support Republican measures and Republican policies is not a Republican?"

The growth of the Republican party formed the theme for the speaker's address.

AFTER PATTEN'S SCALP

Effort to Connect Him With Cotton Pool Is Proven.

New York, June 8.—Through a statement made before Judge Hand, in the United States court today, by Special United States Attorney General McKercher, it became definitely known for the first time that the government is seeking to connect James A. Patten with the alleged bull pool in cotton. A clash before the special Federal grand jury that is investigating the affair, which was aired before Judge Hand, brought out this fact.

Charles A. Kittle, member of the banking and brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., who had been summoned as a witness refused to be sworn on the ground that the subpoena failed to state against whom the proceedings were directed.

McKercher denied this saying that James A. Patten and others were named.

Judge Hand directed Kittle to take the oath, saying he could then raise his objections and they could be presented to the court in proper form. While no announcement was forthcoming it is understood that Kittle followed this course on returning to the grand jury room.

THROWN FROM TRACK.

Spring Hope Citizen Had Narrow Escape From Death Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Spring Hope, N. C., June 8.—B. D. Creekmore, a well known citizen, narrowly escaped death here this afternoon, when a negro standing on the front of the engine threw him off the track. Creekmore, who is deaf, was crossing the track and did not see the approaching engine.

Malaria Causes Loss of Appetite.

The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

EASTERN CAROLINA LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wilson	12	3	.800
Fayetteville	10	4	.714
Goldsboro	7	8	.467
Wilmington	6	9	.400
Raleigh	5	9	.357
Rocky Mount	4	11	.267

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	26	15	.634
New York	27	16	.628
Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Pittsburg	19	19	.500
St. Louis	21	23	.477
Brooklyn	20	24	.455
Philadelphia	16	23	.410
Boston	16	27	.372

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	27	11	.730
Philadelphia	27	13	.675
Detroit	29	16	.644
Boston	22	19	.537
Cleveland	16	20	.444
Chicago	15	22	.405
Washington	17	26	.395
St. Louis	8	33	.195

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, June 8.—Cincinnati walked away with today's game 13 to 2. Rucker was knocked out of the box in the sixth nining. Scheinberg made his National League debut in the seventh and lasted but one inning, four hits, four passes and a batter hit netting seven runs. The batter hit was Paskert, who stopped a wild shoot with his head and was knocked unconscious. He resumed playing later, however. Desseau was also batted hard in the last two innings. Burns had the Brooklyns puzzled except in the seventh when four bunched hits saved a shut out.

Cincinnati .. ..010 021 702—13 16 2
Brooklyn .. ..000 000 200— 2 9 3

Burns and McLean; Rucker, Schneiberg, Desseau and Erwin. Time 2:01. Umpires O'Day and Brennan.

Boston, June 8.—Boston shut Pittsburg out 4 to 0 in the first game today, but the visitors won 3 to 2 in the second game, an eleven inning affair. Boston scored two runs in the first inning of the second game. Pittsburg scored one in the fourth inning and tied the score in the eighth. Two errors by Sharp in the eleventh put Campbell on second base and he scored the winning run when Clarke singled.

Pittsburg .. ..000 000 000—0 2 0
Boston .. ..000 022 00*—4 5 2

Camitz, Phillippi and Simon; Curtis and Graham. Time 1:22. Umpires Klem and Kane.

Second game:

Boston .. ..200 000 000 00—2 5 5
Pittsburg .. ..000 100 001 01—3 7 2

Mattern and Rariden and Graham; Adams, White, Leever and Gibson. Time 1:42. Umpires Klem and Kane.

New York, June 8.—Ames let the St. Louis team down with five scattered hits today, while the Giants batted Corrydon and Bachman freely and won the third game of the series 7 to 0. Bridwell starred, both at the bat and in the field.

St. Louis .. ..000 000 000—0 5 1
New York .. ..110 200 12*—7 15 0

Corridon, Backman and Phelps; Ames and Myers. Time 2:10. Umpires Johnston and Moran.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, June 8.—Groome pitched good ball for five innings today, but weakened in the sixth and the Tigers made it three straight from Washington and eleven in a row. As soon as the last man was out, Davey Jones assaulted Manager McAleer, striking him and cutting his eye. Players dragged them apart.

Washington .. ..001 000 000—1 7 1
Detroit .. .. ..000 002 21*—5 8 0

Groome and Street; Summers and Schmidt. Time 1:37. Umpires Perrine and O'Loughlin.

Philadelphia June 8.—Chicago won today's game here, 7 to 3. The visitors hit the curves of Sparks and Moroney very hard while the home team played poorly in the field.

Chicago .. .. ..010 012 003—7 15 3
Philadelphia .. ..000 002 001—3 5 6

Coles and Archer; Sparks, Moroney and Dooin. Time 1:45. Umpires Rigler and Emslie.

Cleveland, June 8.—Cleveland was easy for Philadelphia this afternoon the latter winning by the score of 13 to 1. Bender was effective while Berger and Doane were hit hard. Twelve men went to bat in the seventh, Oldring and Collins making two hits apiece in the same round. Errors were responsible for the Athletics runs in the ninth.

Cleveland .. ..000 100 000—1 5 5
Philadelphia .. ..302 000 G02—13 17 1

Berger, Doane, Koestener and Bemis; Bender and Lapp. Time 1:48. Umpires Egan and Evans.

St. Louis, June 8.—The game between New York and St. Louis was called at the end of the seventh inning today because of rain. The score was tied at four to four. St. Louis evened up the score in its half of the seventh. For five innings Bally did not give a hit.

St. Louis .. .. ..000 030 1—4 3 2
New York .. .. ..000 004 0—4 5 2

Bailey and Killiger; Warhop and Mitchell. Time 1:25. Umpires Connolly and Dineen.

Chicago, June 8.—Three singles in a row gave Chicago a victory over Boston today in the 12th inning 5 to 4. The batting and base running of Charles French, who went from first to third twice on sacrifices, was a feature of the game.

Chicago .. ..002 001 010 001—5 7 2
Boston .. ..010 020 001 000—4 10 1

F. Smith and Payne; C. Smith, Wood and Carrigan. Time 2:20. Umpires Sheridan and Kerin.

OTHER GAMES.

South Atlantic League.
At Columbia 0; Columbus 6.
At Savannah 4; Augusta 0.
At Jacksonville 1; Macon 0.

Southern League.
At Nashville 3; Mobile 2.
At Atlanta 1; Birmingham 0.
At Memphis 0; New Orleans 2.
At Chattanooga 8; Montgomery 2.

Virginia League.
At Lynchburg 0; Portsmouth 11.
At Norfolk 0; Richmond 7.
At Danville 13; Roanoke 8.

Carolina League.
At Spartanburg 4; Greenville 5.
Second: Greenville 8; Spartanburg 4.
At Charlotte 5; Greensboro 4.
Second: Charlotte 3; Greensboro 0.
At Winston-Salem 3; Anderson 5.
Second: Anderson 0; Winston-Salem 2.

College Games.
At Princeton 4; Holy Cross 0.
At Providence: Brown 2; Pennsylvania 1.
At Cambridge: Dartmouth 2; Harvard 1.
At New Haven: Yale 1; Syracuse 3.

Every housewife "in business"—is a buyer of home supplies—and should watch for buying opportunities as closely as though she were buying to sell again.

Pale Export BEER

This is to notify our customers that they can secure this popular brand by sending their orders to Petersburg, Va.

4 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $3.00.
10 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $7.50.

DARLEY PARK BREWING COMPANY
G. MORGAN KNIGHT, Manager. PETERSBURG, VA.

Mrs. Taft Plans Gay Social Summer Season

Washington, June 4.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, is planning to leave the White House by June 1st to open her summer home at Beverly, Mass. Mrs. Taft will be accompanied by her sister, and it has been reported here that the wife of the President promises to make the season at Beverly a lively one from a social standpoint. Owing to her continued ill health Mrs. Taft has done little entertaining, but now that she has recovered a number of brilliant parties are expected this summer.

The United Wireless Telegraph Co.

Doing 85% of the wireless business of the entire world, and having for its biggest patrons the leading Governments of the world, offers its 7% preferred participating stock at $50 per share until June 15th, at which time the stock will be taken off the market. Write or call

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:-: "Gushes" :-:

Ring!

Pos tively, Hoopla!

Another scalp for our ditty bag.

Can't we possibly divorce those errors?

It was nary case of weeping willows, on our part.

The brawny Kilties again laid it over the Goldsboro Giants.

It was a Capitol offense taking two out of three from Raleigh on its home grounds.

Of all the glad words of tongue or pen, the gladdest are those "We've won again!".

Ty got his usual hit, Gilmore, Cooper and Dubbs two-sackers, Burke a single; and Brooks three.

Brooks surely didn't do the Lady Bountiful in handing out passes, only one being chalked against him.

If somebody doesn't hurry up and stop Wilson's climbing there is nothing left but for us to do it ourselves.

The Raleigh twirler cracked Doak and Ty both in one inning. He must have been afraid the boys would hit for extra bases.

Raleigh culled some few hits off Brooks' delivery, but the Birdies couldn't parley-vou his slanters at critical moments.

Mr. Dubbs, not to be outdone, uncorked a double, to sort 'er let 'em know path performing, at which he shines, is only one of his side lines.

With Gilmore and Hudson playing the game they are, it will take some pippin-ish backstopping, winging and swatting on somebody's part to oust from regular jobs in receiver's harness.

Wonder what Raleigh must think of Brooks. Not satisfied with keeping the Birdies' runs at a minimum, he had to go and pole out three hits himself just to show he was acquainted with the game.

All the bugs and fanabelles want to be on hand at the park today, and bring their noise along. Recollect, Wilson has never been able to overcome the effects of Wilmington in Wilmington; and every little bit helps.

The "Wilson Times" says: "The only kicking aggregation Wilson has thus far met was the Fayetteville bunch." Accepting the statement on faith, why didn't the dopist save time by expressing himself thusly: "When Greek met Greek!"

Wilmington certainly landed a package when they signed that sunfield artist yclept Tydeman, and now and then if we forget to mention some of his daily doings with the wagon tongue, the balance of the dopesters around the circuit graciously call attention to his performing.

If we're going to prove long on catchers, counting in Bench Manager Kite, Hudson should certainly be retained as utility man; he's a better hitter than some holding regular positions, and can field as well as sling the ball in. This is merely a suggestion, but should not be lightly passed over and forgotten.

DAY'S DOINGS IN RALEIGH

Railroads Must Build Depot at Sanford—Conference of Institute Workers—Mayo Cotton Mills—The Campaign.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 8.—The North Carolina Corporation Commission makes an order for the work on Sanford's long delayed union passenger station in which the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern, and the Atlantic Coast Line are sharers, must be pushed along at such a speed that the building will be completed within 90 days. In a preamble to the order the Commission declares that it appears to the Commission that the railroad companies are not using proper diligence in carrying out the original order of the Commission.

The Mayo Cotton Mills Co., at Mayodan, files a charter amendment providing for an increase of capital to $1,000,000, thereby increasing the capital $700,000. F. H. Fries is president of the corporation.

A marked degree of success is attending the conference of teachers' institute workers being held in this city in connection with the State Department of Education with Supervisor J. A. Bivins of the Teachers' Training Division of the department, in charge. There are over 100 of the men and women who are to conduct the teachers institutes in the various counties during the Summer, here for the conference, the purpose of which is to see to it that there is uniformity in the methods and courses to be followed in these institutes which are to be held this year in 70 of the counties.

The "reform" or "insurgent" faction of the Wake county Democracy held a big campaign rally here in the Court House last night at which Dr. E. W. Sikes, of the Wake Forest College faculty, "reform" nominee for the State Senate, answered the charges made by the "regulars" that he is not a straight Democrat. He insisted that he had never voted anything but a Democratic ticket in North Carolina; that he did vote for McKinley once while residing in another State; and that he did refuse to vote for the Wake county Democratic ticket at the last election on the ground that he considered the whole outfit corrupt. He said that for ten years the "Democratic ringster" at Wake Forest managing the polls, had voted his straight Democratic ticket for him without a word of instruction from him. Dr. Sikes lined out a number of charges against the evening newspaper here, charging it with inconsistency in having first, some months ago, advocated the very principles and charges against the county ring that the "reformers" now stand for and accusing the paper of being a deserter in the thick of the battle. He was heard by a crowd that tested the capacity of the court house and he was liberally applauded. However, there were large numbers of the "regulars" and their supporters in the audience.

Hon. R. H. Battle, "reform" nominee for the lower House, in a lengthy speech, answered the only charge that has been brought against him, that being that he refused to vote against the constitutional amendment. He declared that he made a careful legal investigation into the constitutionality of the "Grandfather" clause and became convinced that it was unconstitutional, and being pledged under his oath as an attorney to support the constitution of the United States he could not vote for the constitutional amendment and retain his self-respect. The fear expressed by other opponents of his being elected to the Legislature that the 60 days' service would mean the ending of his life, he declared that while he was considerably advanced in years he was far from being a dead man and, furthermore, he asked for nothing better than to die in the service of his family, his friends and his State.

A. C. L. EQUIPMENT.

New Type of Passenger Cars Received at Rocky Mount—In Service.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 8.—On a spur track near the passenger depot yesterday the Atlantic Coast Line had stored a passenger car, of the newest type and containing all of the latest improvements for the comfort of the coach traveler. The car was on Monday received from the builders, the Hicks Locomotive and Car Works, of Chicago, along with five others that the railroad company has just purchased for service on the night trains. The car that was left in this city was put into service last night, when it was included as a part of train No. 85 southbound out of this city. These six cars are as good, if not better, than any of the passenger coach cars that are now being handled by the roads into the South. They include every comfort for the passenger, consistent with safety. The cars are 60 feet in length, large and commodious and are lighted with the latest improved gas fixtures, the floors of the cars are concrete, while the windows are of the latest pattern, being what are known as "double glass." All of them are of identically the same pattern and are built with the steel under-frame. The cars are beauties in every particular and the Atlantic Coast Line, in its purchase of them, has shown that it is abreast of every improvement that makes for the comfort and safety of their road.

Excursion From Clinton.

There were some 900 visitors in the city yesterday from the vicinity of Clinton, coming on an excursion operated by Thos. H. Knight. There were 15 well filled coaches and the train was operated in two sections. After spending the day at the beaches the excursions returned to their homes late in the evening.

A Dreadful Wound

from a knife, gun, tin can, rusty nail, fireworks, or of any other nature, demands prompt treatment with Bucklen's Arnica Salve to prevent blood poison or gangrene. It's the quickest, surest healer for all such wounds as also for Burns, Boils, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Corns or Piles. 25c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.

GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Will be Held at Tarrymoore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, Today—Many Delegates Arrive.

It was estimated yesterday afternoon that including those expected on the trains late last night that there would be between 200 and 300 delegates here today from all parts of the State to attend the annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the first session of which will be held in the hall on the first floor of the new addition to the Tarrymoore Hotel this morning. Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist and secretary of the association, arrived yesterday and was busy during the afternoon getting everything in readiness for the convention, which he thinks will be the largest held in years.

People all over the State are thoroughly aroused to the importance of good roads and are studying the matter carefully with a view of prosecuting the work until every city and town in North Carolina is connected with an improved highway. In view of the fact that New Hanover county has some of the best roads in the State and work is going forward on news ones, it is entirely appropriate that the meeting of the association should be held in this county. Another feature of the meeting this year is the joint session this afternoon of the Good Roads Association and the North Carolina Press Association at which the editors will have the opportunity of listening to some interesting and instructive addresses relative to road building in the State.

Delegates to the meeting began arriving yesterday morning and early yesterday afternoon Dr. Pratt stated that between 50 and 60 had registered. There have been appointed 1,600 delegates to the convention and Dr. Pratt is confident that at least one-eighth of the number will be present. An informal reception was tendered the visitors at the Tarrymoore Hotel last evening. While Tarrymoore Hotel is designated as headquarters for the convention many of the visitors are quartered at the Seashore, the former popular hostelry being filled up during the afternoon with the newspaper men and early arrivals for the good roads convention. The hotels are better prepared than ever to take care of their guests and all are being carefully looked after.

The association will be called to order this morning at 10:30 o'clock by President P. H. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, following which a prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church. Mayor Walter G. MacRae is scheduled to deliver the address of welcome and Mr. C. G. Wright, of Greensboro, the response, which will be followed by the annual address of the president, report of Secretary Pratt and report of Treasurer Joseph G. Brown, appointment of committees, address by Mr. M. L. Shipman on "Bond Issues for Good Roads;" discussion of county road work led by Mr. C. E. Foy, president of the State Association of County Commissioners, and five-minute talks by County and Road Commissioners.

This afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, there will be held a joint meeting of the press and good roads associations. The programme announced will be as follows: "Inland Transportation (Waterways and Roads)," by Congressman John H. Small; "Assistance of the Press in the Good Roads Movement," Editor H. B. Varner, of the Lexington Dispatch; "The Need of Road Engineering," Prof. W. C. Riddick; "Good Road Problems," Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt; five minute talks by county commissioners.

The meeting this evening will be of interest to the general public and it is hoped that there will be a large number in attendance. The feature will be an illustrated lecture on roads by Mr. J. E. Pennypacker, Jr., office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. At the conclusion of the address there will be reports of committees on resolutions, membership and nominations, following which officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The present officers are: President, P. H. Hanes, Winston-Salem; secretary, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill; treasurer, Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh. The executive committee is composed of P. H. Hanes, Joseph G. Brown, Joseph Hyde Pratt, W. A. Graham, W. C. Riddick and A. W. Graham.

Friday and Saturday the Polvogt Company will sell a drummer's sample line of ladies' hats at reduced prices.

ITS ALWAYS BAD

The Best of Backs Are Bad When They Ache, and Wilmington People Know It.

A bad back is always bad.
Bad at night when bedtime comes,
Just as bad in the morning.
Ever try Doan's Kidney pills for it?
Know they cure backache—cure every kidney ill?
If you don't, some Wilmington people do.
Read a case of it:

Mrs. M. W. Moore, 510 Princess St., Wilmington, N. C., says: "I cannot say too much in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills as I never used another remedy that gave such good results. I suffered from dull, nagging backaches which made it impossible for me to assume a comfortable position. I was also caused much annoyance by a difficulty with the kidney secretions. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box from Robert R. Bellamy's drug store and began taking them. They soon cured me and I have had no kidney trouble since. I have told several of my friends about Doan's Kidney Pills and shall continue to recommend them whenever I have an opportunity."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

FUNERAL OF REV. G. S. JONES

Conducted Yesterday Morning From First Baptist Church With Interment in Oakdale Cemetery. Mr. Toms Here.

The funeral of the late Rev. Griffith S. Jones, whose death occurred Monday afternoon at his home in Hendersonville, N. C., the remains having been brought to Wilmington on the late train Tuesday night, was conducted at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the First Baptist church of this city in the presence of a large assemblage of friends of the deceased and the family.

The services were by the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the congregation, and he paid a high tribute to the life and work of the minister. The funeral hymns were by the regular choir of the church and the floral offerings were numerous and very pretty. After the services at the church the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery, the pall-bearers having been Messrs. L. H. Burnett, W. C. Smith, N. M. McEachern, H. P. Munson, W. G. Herring and Dr. A. M. Baldwin.

The remains of Rev. Mr. Jones were accompanied to Wilmington by his nephew, the Hon. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville, with whom the minister had made his home for some time.

DEATH OF MISS BRITT.

Young Lady Passed Away at Home on Grace Street—Funeral Today.

Many friends in the city will learn with sincere sorrow of the death of Miss Donie Britt, which occurred yesterday afternoon, on Grace street. The deceased had been ill for some time and while her death was not unexpected, it came as a sad blow to family and friends.

The funeral will be held this morning from the residence, on Grace street, at 7:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and the remains, accompanied by relatives, will be taken to the old home at Clinton, N. C., where they will be interred. The deceased is survived by two brothers, Messrs. George and Henry Britt, and two sisters, Miss Pocahontas Britt and Mrs. Cooper, of Clinton, all of whom have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

MINSTREL BOYS ENTERTAINED

Mr. C. W. Hollowbush Host Last Night to Jolly Bunch.

Mr. C. W. Hollowbush, director of the recently organized Wilmington Band, was the genial host last night to the young men who appeared in the minstrel performance some days ago for the benefit of the band. Mr. Hollowbush entertained his guests in the band room, on Front, between Dock and Orange streets, formerly the Red Men's Hall. All spent a delightful evening and Mr. Hollowbush was voted an ideal host.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Bereaved.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Wright, formerly of this city but now of Jacksonville, Fla., will tenderly sympathize with them in the death of their youngest child, William Alderman Wright, aged two years and six days, which occurred last night at 11:45 o'clock at the home of Mr. Wright's brother, Mr. Roland A. Wright, No. 114 North Fourth street, where Mrs. Wright and children have been visiting for some time with the hope that the change to a higher climate would be of benefit to the little sufferer's health. The funeral arrangements will be made later.

Delegation From Rome, Ga.

Mr. O. E. Daniels, one of the popular clerks at the Tarrymoore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, has recently returned from a visit to Rome, Ga., where he succeeded in getting up a party of 100 to visit Wrightsville Beach July 12th. The visitors will be here for ten days. Mr. Daniels stated that there will be an unusually large number of people at the beach this year from Georgia.

Protect Yourself!
AT SODA FOUNTAINS OR ELSEWHERE
Get the
Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

Wood's Late Seed Potatoes

are selected seed potatoes carried in cold storage, so as to supply them unsprouted and in the best condition for summer planting.

The best time to plant Late Potatoes is in June or early in July, to make the largest yielding crops for winter use or market.

Write for **"Wood's Crop Special,"** giving prices and seasonable information about Late Potatoes and other Seeds for Summer Planting.

T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

DAVID'S

You dont believe all the fish stories you hear; "the one that got away" is always the big one; but it is seldom as big a "whopper" as the story he tells about it.

You don't believe all the clothes stories you hear, either; some of them are like the fisherman's tale; there's no way to prove it. Now, we've got a good clothes story to tell you; it's about

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

and we've got the goods to prove what we say about them. Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are better than any description of them; they're all-wool, which means a lot more than those words convey. They're correct in every detail of style and tailoring; they give a man a correct fit, and make him look and feel well-dressed.

That's why we sell them; and that's why you ought to buy them.

Blum & Kochs' Straw Hats.

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes and other good things to wear for Men and Boys.

The A. David Company
Tailors and Clothiers.

The "Come Back"

It is the customers who come back that make a business grow. Clever advertising may get a customer once, but only honest values—being "square"—make him come again.

Your satisfaction is what we are striving for. That's why we offer such clothing as

Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

for your consideration.

No better clothing is made today—not even by high class custom tailors.

No garments anywhere near so good can be had anywhere else at equally low prices.

J. W. FLEET CO.
Phone 673. S. W. Corner Front & Princess Sts.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Advice:

"Earn a Little and Spend a Little Less."

4% Interest on Savings Accounts or Certificates of Deposit.

Atlantic Trust and Banking Co.
CHAS. N. EVANS.....President
B. H. J. AHRENS.....Vice President
MILTON CALDER.....Cashier

LATEST AND BEST SELLING BOOKS

The Butterfly Man, by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.
The Green Mouse, by Robert W. Chambers.
The Running Fight, by William H. Osborne.
The Fortune Hunter, by Louis J. Vance.
Tower of Ivory, by Gertrude Atherton.
The Rosary, by Florence L. Barclay.
Lady Merton, Colonist, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.
Foppy, by Cynthia Stockley.
Love the Judge, by Wymond Carey.
Cavanaugh, Forest Ranger, by Hamline Garland.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET
Bookseller & Stationer.

Whisper, Lady

Have you seen our new Pumps? They are winners.

With the drop shank, it fits under the arch, hugs the heel, has no strap and does not slip. The latest achievement in pumps. Tans, gunmetals, and cravenettes, $4.00.

A pleasure to show you.

HEWLETT & PRICE
Save Our Register Checks.

Monterey Inn and Cottages

In the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains; two hours' ride from Baltimore by the Western Maryland Railroad. Opens June 1st. Address G. B. KING, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

ma 21 2m

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

These time tables are corrected to June 5th, 1910, but their correctness nor the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed, the figures being given as the best available information as to schedules of this company and its connections.

48	42-86	48-80	a via Petersburg. *Daily	89-40	83-41	49
*8:40am	*7:00pm	*8:40am	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.	6 15pm	9 45am	6 15pm
11 37am	10 05pm	11 37am	Ar. ..... Goldsboro ..... Lv.	2 59pm	6 40am	2 59pm
12:36pm	11:05pm	12:36pm	Ar. ..... Wilson ..... Lv.	1 52pm	5 49am	1 52pm
1 18pm	11 45pm	1 18pm	Ar. ..... Rocky Mount ..... Lv.	12:58pm	5:05am	12:58pm
.....	2:15pm	4:55pm	Ar. ..... Weldon ..... Lv.	11:30am	3:25am	.....
.....	4:00am	7:05pm	Ar. ..... Petersburg ..... Lv.	9:13am	1:40am	.....
5:50pm	a8:00am	.....	Ar. ..... Norfolk ..... Lv.	.....	a8:00pm	*8:15am
.....	4 40am	8 00pm	Ar. ..... Richmond ..... Lv.	8:15am	1:00am	.....
.....	8 00am	11 50pm	Ar. ..... Washington ..... Lv.	4:20am	9:40pm	.....
.....	9:53am	1:20 am	Ar. ..... Baltimore ..... Lv.	2 46am	8 26pm	.....
.....	11 53am	3:40am	Ar. ..... West Philadelphia ..... Lv.	12 19am	5 44pm	.....
.....	2:15pm	6:30am	Ar. ..... NEW YORK ..... Lv.	*9 25pm	*3 25pm	.....

42-86 and 83-41 carries Pullman buffet sleeping car between Wilmington and Washington connecting with New York trains with Pullman service.

48 and 49 carries Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.

	55-89	51-83	*Daily	82-50	80-54	
.....	*3:15pm	*5:35am	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.	12:55am	1:40pm	.....
.....	7:25pm	9:20am	Ar. ..... Florence ..... Lv.	9:05pm	9:30am	.....
.....	11:20pm	1:35pm	Ar. ..... Charleston ..... Lv.	5:55pm	5:20am	.....
.....	2:40am	6:45pm	Ar. ..... Savannah ..... Lv.	1:20pm	12:15am	.....
.....	11 55am	2 20am	Ar. ..... Albany ..... Lv.	1 25am	1 55pm	.....
.....	9:40am	1:45am	Ar. ..... Thomasville ..... Lv.	2 05am	2 05pm	.....
.....	5 50pm	8 50am	Ar. ..... Montgomery ..... Lv.	6 50pm	6 05am	.....
.....	7:15am	.....	Ar. .... JACKSONVILLE ... Lv.	9:15am	7:55pm	.....
.....	2:05pm	.....	Ar. ..... Sanford, Fla..... Lv.	2 10am	2 55pm	.....
.....	7:00pm	.....	Ar. ..... TAMPA ..... Lv.	9 00pm	10 30am	.....
.....	8:55pm	.....	Ar. ..... ST. PETERSBURG ..... Lv.	.....	6:45am	.....
.....	10:20pm	.....	Ar. ..... FORT MYERS ..... Lv.	*3:00pm	*6:45am	.....

55-89 and 82-50 Pullman service. 51-83 and 80-54 Pullman service south of Florence. *Sleeper on No. 50 may be occupied in Wilmington until 7:00 A. M.

55	51	*Daily.	52-50	54
*3:15pm	*5:35am	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.	12:55am	1:40pm
7:25pm	9:20am	Ar. ..... Florence ..... Lv.	9:05pm	9:30am
9:20pm	11:20am	Ar. ..... Sumter ..... Lv.	5:55pm	7:40am
11:10pm	12:35pm	Ar. ..... COLUMBIA ..... Lv.	4:10pm	*6:00am
.....	.....	Ar. ..... AUGUSTA ..... Lv.	2:30pm	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... ATLANTA ..... Lv.	7 30am	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... Macon ..... Lv.	8 55am	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... Chattanooga ..... Lv.	3:00am	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... Nashville ..... Lv.	9 30pm	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... Memphis ..... Lv.	1 00pm	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... Louisville ..... Lv.	2 45pm	.....
.....	.....	Ar. ..... CINCINNATI ..... Lv.	*10 55am	.....

55 and 50 Pullman sleepers between Wilmington and Columbia which may be occupied at terminals until 7:00 A. M.

57	51-97	55	*Daily	!Daily except Sundy.	54	98-50	58
*6:25pm	*5:35am	*3:15pm	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.		1:40pm	12:55am	8:30am
8:10pm	7:30am	5:09pm	Ar. ..... CHADBOURN ..... Lv.		*11:40am	*11:02pm	6:45am
11:10pm	11:50am	.....	Lv. ..... CHADBOURN ..... Ar.		.....	5:00pm	6:40am
12:45am	1:30pm	.....	Ar. ..... CONWAY ..... Lv.		.....	13:30pm	*5:15am

53	*Daily.	52
*8:45am	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.	8 05pm
11 45am	Ar. ..... Fayetteville ..... Lv.	4 50pm
12 10pm	Lv. ..... Fayetteville ..... Ar.	4 45pm
1 40pm	Ar. ..... SANFORD, N. C. ..... Lv.	*3 30pm

68	62	64	!Daily except Sun. xSun. only	60	63	65
x6:45pm	13:25pm	15:50am	Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar.	10:15am	12:50pm	6:50pm
8:30pm	5:17pm	7:48am	Ar. ..... Jacksonville, N. C... Lv.	8:22am	10:55am	4:51pm
9:55pm	6:44pm	9:10am	Ar. ..... Nor & Sou. Jct..... Lv.	7:05am	9:35am	3:35pm
10:00pm	6:50pm	9:15am	Ar. ... NEWBERN, N. C. ... Lv.	x7:00am	9:30am	3:30pm

For folders, Reservations, rates of fares, etc apply to the undersigned.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
PHONE 160.

TO THE BEACH
SUBURBAN SCHEDULE
In Effect May 28, 1910.
WEEK DAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound.	Leave. The Beach. West Bound.
6:30 a. m.	6:15 a. m.
and every half hour thereafter until,	7:15 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	

Freight
Leave Ninth and Orange streets 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 7:00 p. m.
Freight depot open from 5:30 to 6.00 a. m., and from 8:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Freight received at Ninth and Orange streets only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound.	Leave The Beach. West Bound.
7:00 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
	9:15 a. m.
and every half hour thereafter until	and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	

Freight.
Leave Ninth and Orange streets at 11:00 a. m.
Freight depot open from 10:00 to 11:00 a. m.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western Ry.

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.
Block System, Rock Ballast 85-lb Rail.
Schedule in Effect May 15, 1910.

Lv. Norfolk	8:15 a m	8:00 p m
Lv. Petersburg	10:50 a m	10:40 p m
Lv. Durham	7:00 a m	5:30 p m
Lv. Lynchburg	2:35 p m	2:30 a m
r. Cincinnati	7:30 a m	6:25 p m
r. Columbus	6:45 a m	7:05 p m
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p m	7:30 a m
Ar. St. Louis	6:33 p m	8:30 a m

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.
Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.
Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.
W. B. BEVILL,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Roanoke, Va.
C. H. ROSLEY,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

FIELD PEAS

200 Bushels Mixed Field Peas
25 Boxes Nice Lemons.
50 Boxes Little Brothers Lunch and Soda Biscuit. If the consumer gets hold of a package of these biscuit he will certainly have no other.
10,000 Muckalee 5c. Cigars. The best smoker on the market. Try one.
Let us book your salt orders—shipment any time during the year. Prices guaranteed. Nothingg to lose and a good deal to gain. If prices advance you get at the prevailing price and if they decline you are protected
Send us your orders.

D. L. GORE CO.
Whole Grocers and Importers.

jn 4 tf

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

SEABOARD Air Line Railway SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office or S. A. L. Railway Freight Office Telepmones No. 1294 or No. 3.

Trains Leave Wilmington Effective May 15, 1910.

NO. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for Raleigh and points North.

NO. 39—3:45 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet 7:45 P. M.; leave Hamlet 8:05 P. M., arriving Charlotte 10:50 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington

NO. 40—12:20 P. M.—From Charlotte.
NO. 44—12:20 A. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North at Monroe with No. 53 for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. No. 84 for Washington and New York and No. 32 for Portsmouth, Norfolk and No. 43 for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Parlor Car Service will be maintained between Wilmington and Charlotte on No. 39 leaving Wilmington at 3:45 P. M., and No. 40 arriving at Wilmington at 12:20 P. M.

B. W. ARRINGTON, Union Ticket Agent. Phone No. 1294.
F. A. FETTER, Agent. Phone No. 3.
H. S. LEARD, Div. Passenger Agent., Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. BRYAN, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

ma 19 tf

Clyde Steamship Company to NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Friday, June 10th.
S. S. "Carib".....Friday, June 17th.
WILMINGTON TO NEW YORK.
S. S. "Carib".....Saturday, June 11th.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Saturday, June 18th.
WILMINGTON TO GEORGETOWN.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Monday, June 13th.
S. S. "Carib".....Monday, June 20th.

Both steamers have good passenger accommodations.

Through bills of lading and lowest brough rates guaranteed to and from all oints in North and South Carolina.
For Freight apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.
H. M. MAYNARD, Freight Traffic Manager.
W. P. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M.

Blue prints of all kinds are made by Southern Map Co., phone 813, So. Bldg.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by J. R. Turreatine, Jr., and wife to the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association and registered in Book 58, Page 74, et seq. of the Records of New Hanover County, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash on Saturday, June 25th 1910 at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following lot of land in said city: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Fifth street, 99 feet south of southern line of Walnut street, runs thence south with said line of Fifth street 33 feet, thence east parallel with Walnut street, 165 feet, thence north parallel with Fifth street, 33 feet; thence west 165 feet to the beginning, being part of west one-half lot 2, Block 206.
WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
By John D. Bellamy, Attorney.
ma 25 30d

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY [Inc.] Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act of Congress, March 2nd 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for time actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office No. 31; Editorial and Local rooms No. 61. Call either if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will be invariably rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith

Thursday, June 9th, 1910.

A contemporary inquires, "When will Roosevelt land?" He may land a few on Taft's breadbasket for going to sleep on "my policies."

"Harmon will win the Presidency," declares a contemporary. We are rather inclined to believe that it will take Harmon and harmony to win.

It is said that "President Taft requires a politician as his secretary." He should also require that his cabinet officers should have a dummy for stenographer.

Some facetious editors are jealous of Charlotte because she had a Confederate navy yard. Charlotte will go right on considering her navy yard safe from the attack of all weak vessels.

Col. Rockefeller's expectations increase as luck keeps coming his way. He furnishes the oil for the autoists and the aviators, so Standard Oil interests are constantly going forward and upward.

President Taft's cry of wolf is fully understood He is endeavoring to raise an alarm over the increase of socialism in order to divert attention from the present and prospective danger of Republicanism.

A man who took his departure from Raleigh 30 years ago arrived in that city a few days ago in an automobile. If he goes off and stays a year or so he may come back as a first class passenger on the aerial limited.

A special rate is offered to editors to take a trip to the Orient and Europe. No real newspaper man would think a moment of leaving now. Teddy will be home June 18th and is likely to let the cat out the bag.

Tom Watson has returned to the Democratic party. Nick Longworth refuses to risk his chances for Governor of Ohio as the opponent of Governor Harmon. Verily, everything seems to be coming the way of the Democracy.

Congressman Nick Longsworth refuses to be the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, expressing his preference of remaining in Congress. Must have put his ear to the ground and heard the stampede for Harmon.

President Taft says the Republican party can be depended on for a solution of all problems. Dr. Cook also tells us that he has records which prove that he discovered the North Pole. Show us the solutions and the records.

Remarks the Atlanta Journal: "Cannon and Aldrich figure but rarely in the newspapers these days. Such is fame." Oh, well, they got what they figured on and when they got satisfaction they quietly retired to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The recent disorderly retreat of the troops of President Madrix, of Nicaragua, is accounted for by that distinguished gentleman as a perfection of his own "tactful maneuvres" and not because of the operations of the insurgents. Some men actually are so bigoted that when they take to their heels they will disengeniously insist that they gracefully retired.

The old line Republicans who are denouncing Ex-Senator Marion Butler will also have to make a pass at the scalp of Congressman John Motley Morehead. The Congressman is also sending out communications from Washington with a view to overthrowing the North Carolina Republican machine. The work of Butler and Morehead indicates that they have no respect for the head of their party and yet they urge other men to join it.

PROBABLY NO EXTRA SESSION.

The Star's Raleigh dispatches indicate that it will not be necessary to convene the General Assembly in extra session next Tuesday, June 14th, to relieve the embarrassing situation brought on by the difficulty of placing the State's new bond issue of $3,430,000. The sale of another $1,000,000 of the bonds to the American Tobacco Company and the assistance of the North Carolina banks and home purchasers of bonds doubtless will make it unnecessary for the Legislature to convene in accordance with Governor Kitchin's call. At any rate the situation has been greatly relieved and the matter is in a shape that it can be handled without any serious results.

The Charleston News and Courier contributes to North Carolina's bond episode an editorial that will be highly appreciated throughout this State. Says our esteemed South Carolina contemporary:

"A special session of the North Carolina Legislature has been called to consider the situation in which the State is placed because of its failure to float an issue of refunding bonds. North Carolina's credit is perfectly good. Her repudiation of certain bond issues, for which the State received nothing, and which were never issued in good faith, has not impaired her financial status in any way. Nobody denies that her bonds would be a safe investment. The whole trouble arises from the status of the bond market.

"We pointed out recently that Philadelphia had failed to sell a bond issue of $8,000,000, not because her credit is poor, but because the rate of interest was not alluring. Milwaukee, under a Socialistic government, has just failed to place some bonds, an outcry being made that Wall Street was trying to "hold up" the new government and make it a failure. As a matter of fact, Milwaukee was in the same situation as Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, all of which cities have recently failed to float their bonds, or have floated them only after raising the rate of interest. The country has been flooded with municipal bond issues, too large in amount to be easily assimilated, especially when there is such a great demand for money by the railroads and other industrial enterprises.

"Bonds have little speculative value. They are safe and the return from them is certain, but there are numerous other investments practically as safe where the chances of a larger return are good. Real estate speculation, now at its height throughout the country, has absorbed immense sums. Money, like everything else, is comparatively high, for in an era of prosperity there are so many opportunities for investment that safe and conservative holdings are not particularly attractive. On the whole, it is safe to say that bonds are salable this year only if their interest rate is at least one-half of one per cent, greater than heretofore. North Carolina is compelled to fund a part of her debt when conditions in the bond market are unfortunate."

REPUBLICAN BANQUO'S GHOST.

Here is a knock out blow from the Greensboro Record:

"The Daily News is of the opinion that the Democratic party of the State has not 'properly handled' the bond matter. Better let the party the News represents handle it a while; every time it has 'handled' anything it has put it in its pocket and no doubt would do the same thing again if given the opportunity."

The News is such a nice paper to have it "broke off in it" like that. A hot shot like that out of the swivel of the Record is well calculated to keep the dark past of the Republican party from becoming "forgotten lore." The remembrance of Republican bonds issues and what became of them is a nightmare to a North Carolinian who hasn't suffered a paralytic stroke of his memory. "Bonds" surely ought to be a touchous subject with a Republican who should rather prefer to keep the lid closed on a past that ever rises like a grimy spectre to mock the man who has latterly tacked himself onto a party which twice despoiled his State. Banquo's ghost will not down.

THE UN-AMERICAN TEDDY.

Col. Roosevelt is recognized in Europe as a representative man of the American Republic which declares the principle in its Declaration of Independence that in order to secure the inalianable rights of men "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Nevertheless, a man who has been President of the United States has been telling Great Britain how to govern Egypt without the consent of its people. We submit that a man who preaches to a monarchy the doctrine of governing people by force of arms contrary to their will is no true representative of Americanism. Roosevelt is possessed of a confusion of contradictory conceptions and he vents them with an egotistic garulity that makes people give him the horse laugh.

President Taft is going around saying hard things about the Democratic party. Dr. Couden should make another prayer for the new recruit to the ranks of the muckrakers.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on "How to raise cane." Wake county Democrats probably bought up the edition and took the full course.

A humanitarian insists that it would be an act of mercy to kill lobsters before boiling them. We know certain lobsters who survive after they have been terribly roasted.

PROFIT-SHARING COLLUSION.

A man with the substantiated facts before him that the Republican party is in league with the malefactors of great wealth" and is in a profit-sharing collusion with them, has no business outside the Democratic party. The fact that the National Republican platform in plain words guarantees a profit to special interests as against all other interests, and the further fact that those special interests furnish the campaign funds to the party which guarantees them the profit, making the people put it by means of a protective tariff, is all the evidence that a reasonable man wants to enable him to arrive at the conclusion that the partnership between a wrong doing party and a predatory class actually exists. Ex-Governor Folk's bill of indictment against the Republican party can be substantiated by the facts.

If the consumer votes how he kicks the G. O. P. elephant will get it in the neck.

The tactful Taft and the rational railroaders appear to have agreed that all hands at the conference were "practical men."

Some men can actually make a reputation by meddling with other people's affairs. The Colonel has shown us how to do it.

Mme. Cavaleri furnishes a receipe "to prevent one from growing ugly." But suppose one is fully grown and ugly's to the bone.

U. C. T. CONVENTION.

Charleston Delegates Delighted With Meeting Here.

The following from Sunday's Charleston News and Courier with reference to the U. C. T. convention recently held in this city, will be read with interest:

"To say that the members of Charleston Council, 406, U. C. T., who were fortunate enough to go to Wilmington to the Grand Council Convention enjoyed themselves, is putting it mildly. A jollier crowd has seldom been gotten together. They left, as previously reported, on Thursday afternoon in a special coach on the Atlantic Coast Line.

"Commercial Agent, Mr. L. P. Davidson, accompanied the traveling men and looked after their welfare. This courtesy by the popular Coast Line official was very much appreciated.

"Metz's famous band enlivened the trip by appropriate music, and there was not a dull moment on the nine hours' trip. On arrival at Wilmington the men were quickly transferred to the cars of the Tidewater Company and carried to the Tarrymoore Hotel, on Wrightsville Beach.

"Friday morning, at 8:30, they returned to Wilmington and the Convention was on.

"It was said that when the convention met last year Charleston set too high a standard for other cities to follow, but Wilmington has certainly tried to attain that standard and go us one better and establish a new record in entertaining. Their hospitality was warm, spontaneous and generous. It was just this: "Boys, make yourselves at home, the town is yours and all the fulness thereof; help yourself.'

"Our boys made a fine appearance in the parade; they were forty-seven strong, including the band, all dressed in gray linen dusters. Metz's Band was given the place of honor at the head of the procession and were lustily cheered. They added greatly to the success of the convention by the way the men entered into the spirit of the occasion, playing appropriate snatches of music on the cars and at the hotel. They made a good hit with one of the Charlotte men who asked them to play the 'Charlotte March' and they struck up a funeral march.

"The trip on the steamer Wilmington was enjoyed by everybody. The committee in charge saw that they were all fed at lunch hours; how they succeed so well with the crowd is a puzzle. It's a safe bet that Luyun Burnett never worked so hard in his life, and it's an equally safe bet that he wouldn't do it again if he can get somebody else to take the job.

"When the excursionists returned to the city at 5:30 P. M. they took the cars for Wrightsville Beach, where a delightful dinner a la famille was served. After dinner the crowd went to Lumina pavilion to indulge in dancing until after midnight, when the tired and happy travelers went to their hotels for rest, and the convention of 1910 was over."

The Columbia State of yesterday contained nearly a page regarding the convention, written by Mr. William Banks, a member of The State staff, who was here with the Columbia party.

A. C. L. IMPROVEMENTS.

Concrete and Steel Viaduct Across Tar River and Through Weldon.

The Atlantic Coast Line is constructing about four miles of double track line from Weldon to Garysburg, N. C., by elevating its track through the town of Weldon, commencing about one mile south of the present station. A large proportion of it will be on a continuous steel viaduct 3,700 feet long, having concrete abutments, piers and pedestals. This structure will be 90 feet above the ordinary level of the Tar river, and there will be required in its construction about 15,000 cubic yards of concrete and two thousand tons of steel. There will be an elevated passenger station platform, connected by a covered stairway with a passenger station to be built on the surface level of the Seaboard Air Line track. Baggage and express will be conveyed to the Atlantic Coast Line level by elevators. By means of this viaduct all grade crossings in the town of Weldon will be avoided. The work involves an entirely new line, but this will in no wise affect the operation of trains.

Japanese Dance
tomorrow night at Lumina. Complimentary to Press Association. **

Read Star Business Locals.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We are promised some additional brands of insurgents. The one time multiplicity of tongues at Babel and the once kaleidoscopic colors in the Democracy will soon be simple patterns of confusion by contrast.—Richmond Virginian.

A British-Indian law court has judicially declared Mr. William Jennings Bryan's pamphlet on British rule in India to be a seditious publication, and the possession or sale of it has been made punishable with eleven months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of $70.—Irish Student, Dublin.

"The story goes that Republican nominees for Congress in the Ohio districts are declining with thanks offers of the committee to send Speaker Cannon to stump for them. They want to be elected. Wonder if the commitee will send Uncle Joe into Connecticut? The Democrats would welcome him."—Hartford Currant.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has taken positive action against the anti-option bill now pending in Congress. The Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington is as much interested in the welfare of the South as any of us and men who make up that body are able to see the dangers to the South's interests that organizations of farmers and others interested have overlooked or discounted. We hope to see a general awakening of the people of the South to the dangers of this measure.—Florence Times.

Who said that few die and none resign? The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro Telegram says that six seats in the General Assembly have become vacant by reason of resignations since the session of 1909, being Democratic Senators and three Republican Representatives. Those who have resigned are: Senators James S. Manning, Van B. Martin, and Henry T. Powell, all Democrats, and Representatives J. I. Campbell of Stanley, A. T. Grant, Jr., of Davis, and J. Yates Killian, of Catawba, all Republicans. P. S. It should be remarked, however, in candor that all these gentlemen landed better jobs.—Salisbury Post.

Out of the far-away valley of the Iditarod river word has come of the finding gold and thousands of adventurous men are now pushing their way down the Yukon river in the hope that they may find wealth in the cold and barren reaches of that inhospitable land. A few of them may succeed. Most of them will return empty-handed. Many will never again be known to the haunts they have left in hot haste in search of fortune. That frightful hardships await all who go is practically certain. Food will be scarce, the cold will be intense, all the comforts of life will be lacking. Only the hardiest spirits can hope to survive in the fierce struggle which awaits all these seekers after gold. The enterprise in which they have embarked is a desperate one. They know it, but they are not deterred by that knowledge. They know, too, that a display of a like amount of energy, a like amount of initiative, and half the endurance which will be required of them in their present undertaking, would mean success here at home in any one of a hundred fields of endeavor. It is the romance of the dash for riches which appeals to them, that and the outcropping of the gambling spirit which is so strong in most men, even though so thoroughly suppressed that they may not themselves be conscious that they are ready upon occasion to put their very lives into the balance.—Charleston News and Courier.

Mississippi, too, is having trouble in marketing 4 per cent bonds. A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch of the 6th says:

"Gov. Noel and other State officials were much surprised when no bids were offered today on the $600,000 State bond issue authorized by the Legislature at its last session, and which were to have been disposed of to the highest bidder today. Several financial syndicates made inquiry concerning the terms of the issue, which is for a period of 20 years, bearing interest at 4 per cent, but none of them saw fit to submit bids. The funds expected from the issue are needed to defray the expense of State government."

With the experience of New York, Philadelphia, Seattle and other centers of wealth in mind it is not difficult for the wayfaring man, even though he be a fool, to understand why North Carolina, with her vast wealth, developed and undeveloped, is having difficulty in placing her bonds. And, once more, if there is any politics in it, it is dear money, made dear by a Republican administration.—Salisbury Post.

Nobody has made a more sensible suggestion in North Carolina on taxation than was made by Mr. Maxey L. John, city attorney of Laurinburg, at the recent Municipal Convention in Winston-Salem. He suggested that the time for listing taxes be changed from June to January, as is done in Virginia and South Carolina. In a communication in the Charlotte Observer, Mr. John says:

"I advocated this change for the reason that nearly every business man knows more nearly his present worth the 1st of January than any other day of the year, and every farmer knows better at that time what is his true worth than at any other time of the year. His money is in the bank and his products in his barn. The merchant has just taken his inventory, or just begun taking it, and every corporation has some sort of accounting concurrent with the calendar year."

There's sense in the suggestion of changing the date and the next Legislature should act upon Mr. John's suggestion. He adds:

"If a system shall ever be devised that will put property on the list at its real value, the tax rate in North Carolina will be cut down very low. As it now is, people who have money seeking to invest in North Carolina, ask what is the tax rate, and, being told that it is frequently more than two per centum they often shun North Carolina. It is $2.16 on the $100 in Charlotte, and higher still in some other places. And this is not Charlotte's fault either. It is $2.13 1-2 for all purposes—State county, and town and school—in Laurinburg."—Raleigh News and Observer.

BATH SUITS

Ladies', Men's and Boys' Suits. Great Variety of Styles and Cloths.

Ladies' Suits.....$1.50 to $5.00
Men's Suits.....98c to $5.00
Boys' Suits.....50c to $2.00
Hammocks.....$1.50 to $5.00

Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks.

Indian Tents, Indian, Cowboy and Rough Rider Suits.

Boys' Wash Suits.....$1.15 and $1.50

Everything for the Beach.

We close Friday at 1 o'clock.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

Deltox Rug.
30x56 75
36x72 .....$1.39
9x12 .....$7.50

THE FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE.

THE CAROLINA YACHT CLUB.

Schedule of Regattas for the Season Announced Yesterday.

The schedule of regattas of the Carolina Yacht Club for the season of 1910, was announced yesterday. There are more of the Class "A" boats this season and much interest is being manifested by members in the various races arranged.

The schedule for Class "A" boats is as follows: June 18th at 4:45 P. M.; July 16th, at 3:30 P. M.; August 1st, at 5 P. M.; August 13th at 2:30 P. M.; August 31st, at 4:30 P. M.; September 14th, at 3:30 P. M.

The regular open races will be sailed on July 4th and August 20th with an open race for ladies on July 20th.

The Regatta Committee, Mr. Clayton Giles, Jr., chairman, requests that all boats enter the first race Saturday, July 18th, otherwise they will not be eligible to participate in the Jones-Walters trophy races at the close of the season.

FIRST FISHING PARTY.

Handsome String of the Finny Tribe Caught Off Seashore Hotel.

The first fishing party of the season went out Tuesday from Seashore Hotel in Capt. W. M. Wells' boat Hornet and they had extremely good luck. Among those in the party were Mr. W. C. Carrington and Mr. S. T. Reed, of Spartanburg, S. C., the former Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council of the Carolinas U. C. T.; Mr. E. P. Dowel, of Baltimore, and Mr. D. R. Burch. After fishing off the Seashore Hotel for an hour and a half the party returned to the hotel with 125 fish, something like 200 pounds. The party had their photograph taken with the fish held on strings. Captain Wells, who has three boats for the use of guests of The Seashore, had two fishing parties scheduled for yesterday, but owing to the high winds they had to be abandoned.

Recorder's Court Yesterday.

There was but one case before the Recorder yesterday that of J. C. Bowen, a white man, charged with being drunk and down. He was let off with the cost. Bowen is a witness in the case against W. S. Mintz, charged with selling liquor, the case having been postponed yesterday until Monday on account of the absence of attorneys in the Superior Court. The case of Jake Whitfield, colored, charged with an assault with a knife upon Wash Brown was continued until today, also on account of the absence of the attorneys engaged, who are in Superior Court.

Japanese Dance
tomorrow night at Lumina. Complimentary to Press Association. **

A Woman's Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But, without health, it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and Kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion, good health. Try them. 50c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder
Makes Ice Cream for one cent a plate

RECIPE:
Stir the powder in a quart of milk and freeze. Nothing more to be done. Everything is in the package. Makes two quarts of delicious Ice Cream in 10 minutes.
Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, and Chocolate flavors, and Unflavored.
Two packages 25 cents at grocers'.
Recipe Book Free.
The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

CHOOSE ONE OF THESE NEW OUTFITS

OUR June prices mean a good saving on Men's and Women's fine ready-to-wear clothing. And it takes only a very little money to buy the best styles here.

Just $1.00 A Week

Means Guaranteed Clothing, Hats and Shoes for the Whole Family.

FARLEY & CO.,
116 MARKET STREET.

:: Clothing and Shoes ::

Our line of Hamberger Bros., Clothing is Complete.

If you Wish to Save Money and go well dressed, then you should see our line by all means.

Our line of Oxfords this spring is by far the prettiest line we have ever shown.

Ladies Ankle Strap Pumps, one and two eyelet Ties, Patent Leather Suede, and tan.

"Man's Urifit" Oxfords for men

Ask to see the "New Yorker, it's a corker."

J. W. H. Fuchs.

Sole Agent for Holeproof Hosiery.
128 to 138 S. Front St. Wilmington, N. C.

ANNUAL ORATION TO PRESS

Delivered Last Night to State Association by Hon. W. C. Hammer, of the Asheboro Courier.

The first address on the programme of the State Press Association last night was the annual oration by Hon. W. C. Hammer, editor of the Asheboro Courier, and a well known lawyer. He had as his subject: "The Chief End and Aim of a Newspaper." He spoke as follows:

In the march of human progress the newspapers are the tribunes as well as the teachers of the people. The landmarks have been set away ahead in your day and mine. The newspapers today cover the whole field of human activity and are an absolute necessity created by modern demands.

The development of the press has been greater and more magical than the "Tales of an Arabian Night."

Addison could not see that newspapers were capable of becoming great instruments of good. He referred to them as "A pernicious machine erected among us."

Sir Wm. Berkeley, the governor of the colony of Virginia in 1761, thanked God that they had neither school nor printing press and hoped they might not have for a hundred years to come.

It was Napoleon who said: "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." This same harassed and embarrassed Napoleon declared the only place to put an editor was in jail.

The press has made good the splendid eulogy of Senator Ingalls: "Today the newspaper has become a tribunal where all cases are tried—the forum where all policies are acquitted or condemned—the stage where all contestants for public favor must appear—the high court of last resort where are registered the decrees of public opinion, whose judgment is final, and from whose verdict there is no appeal."

Jefferson said, "When the press is free and every man is able to read all is safe." He declared further, "If it were left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to choose the latter."

We read the history of our times as it is chronicled. They are the only means of reaching and really educating the masses.

Lomartine predicted long ago that before the end of the last century the press would be the whole literature of the world.

There has been no standstill in the development of newspapers, for the same law which prevails in everything else controls in this, for when any living thing ceases to grow it begins to die. The newspapers grow all the time in usefulness. They have been the greatest agency in carrying on the campaign of education in this State during the last 15 years.

The State press is now co-operating in the campaign for good roads—a matter of chief concern and vital interest to every citizen of the State, although the enthusiasm is not so widespread as it should be, but if efforts are intelligently directed it will not be long until public interest will be so aroused that a fine system of public roads will be built. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when great highways will be built like the Apian Way in sunny Italy, which will stand the wear and use of centuries.

In farm demonstration work the greatest co-operation of the press is on the side of progress, the calling of the farmer has been exalted, young men have been interested in the bread problem. The forum of the newspaper is larger than that of the teacher or the preacher.

The press is the most influential and exhaustive text-book of the age, studied everywhere both day and night.

While some may claim to despise newspaper reading, it is the bread of intellectual life for the people.

The local newspaper is the greatest asset any community can have, and is the safeguard of the best interests, and it should ring clear and be true, speaking always against wrong. If merchants and business men would take advantage of the opportunities of advertising their business, they would reap far beyond their dreams. In failing to patronize the home paper, the home merchant has too often killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

By using the columns of the local paper the merchant makes himself rich and the paper more prosperous. The intelligent use of the advertising columns of a local paper will produce better results.

The best friend any business man in the world has, next to his wife, is the local newspaper, and if he doesn't get full value for this friendship it is his fault, not the editor's. The editor of the average so-called country paper has done more to upbuild his town and the retailers in it than all other influences combined, and it also follows that as an almost unbroken rule he is the least appreciative person in his community.

Newspapers should win by reason and should not expect to accomplish their purpose by violence and abuse. Men cannot be driven with force and violence.

One mission of the newspaper should be to scatter sunshine and make human hearts happy.

Much can be done by newspapers in educating the people in the laws of health and sanitation. More important, indeed, than the temperance question or any other question is the question of sanitation and knowledge and observance of the laws and rules of life which prevent tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, etc. One hundred die every day of typhoid fever in the United States and four times that number of tuberculosis and all this could be prevented. The newspapers can do much to help human sufferings.

Political newspapers have most important duties to perform. Trained as he I was in a school of politics which had convictions and believed it stood for something and having for nearly a quarter of a century edited a newspaper whose motto has been "principles not men," it is natural that I should be wedded to the doctrine that it is the duty of a political newspaper and candidates, but when the candidate stepped off the platform and violates pre-election promises, then the only rule of right is to stand by the platform, the collective conscience rather than the individual conscience.

One of the greatest missions of a newspaper is to aid as far as possible in doing away with not only ignorance but disease as well.

The press has a mission to perform in crying against the practice of using money to influence elections. There is such an awakening of the public conscience as says that offices must not be put up to the highest bidder either in the primaries or at the general election. Money in elections must end. It is a menace to liberty.

The practice should be condemned wherever found and by whomsoever practiced. The newspaper should lead the way.

The newspapers are the people's college, and include all knowledge and all human interest. In independence and integrity and manhood I have sometimes thought that the country newspaper was the superior of other classes of journals; and then again when the great influence of one of the larger dailies is seen and felt and corruption is broken up and thieves are sent to jail, then it is that we observe the powerful influence of the daily press.

Every newspaper owes the duty to the community to so equip itself as to be able to have ample facilities in the mechanical as well as in the editorial department to publish matter to broaden the vision and elevate and educate and develop the moral and intellectual life of the community.

In well doing we must not faint by the wayside nor sit under the juniper tree.

The greatest field in life for any newspaper or individual is that of human betterment, and the greatest object is that of human progress and development. The highest public vocation is that of human good.

Journalism in the early days of our country was the great instrument which lighted the path of liberty.

A true newspaper man stands for right for the sake of right and not for the all-powerful influence of money. He will say to the emissaries of wrong, "Get ye behind me." He will fight a cause of right for humanity and protect and defend the obscure and unfortunate without money and without price.

He will decline the gold offered him as a bribe by the political boss or the corrupt representatives of predatory wealth. It is true there are self-seeking, self-exploiting newspapers, but the great majority of newspapers are engaged in championing and defending the rights of all the people as a matter of principle and from choice. This can be said more truthfully of the newspaper profession than of any other calling. It is this high sense of right for right's sake which makes its influence greater than ever before.

A newspaper which takes pay to color or control its editorial columns or news service, without marking the matter so published as "paid advertising," is in the same class as the dishonorable lawyer who accepts a fee without disclosing his employment. There are instances when neither can perform the service, and these are when a crime is to be condoned or wrong concealed or an immorality softened by the smoothing process of artful and adroit defence.

The lawyer who excuses his bad act by saying he was "employed" is engaged in a sorry business, but no worse than the newspaper which admits questionable advertisements or news matter to its columns under the excuse that the matter "is paid for" and that "it is business."

The newspaper is not the forum for prosecuting the criminal docket, nor is it the place for exploiting the defence of criminals, unless the public good demands it and there is a failure to perform their duty on the part of those whose special duty it is to prosecute crime or defend the innocent.

The lack of wisdom and discretion on the part of some newspapers in their desire to exploit themselves sometimes do the cause of justice wrong and hinder, delay and sometimes defeat the ends of justice. They are, however, more often helpful than hurtful to the courts and officials.

It is the duty of the newspaper to print the truth and expose corruption, and if the public good demands it, point the finger of scorn and derision at the man who betrayed his trust.

While the freedom of the press carries with it not only the right to print the facts as they are, and expose wrong, yet it does not mean that every wrong-doer or unfortunate weakling who falls by the wayside shall be written up and his misdeeds made public, any more than it means that the courts shall prosecute every technical violation of the law without due consideration for the necessity for the same as a public duty.

It should ever be a part of the duty of the newspaper to have the right to exercise its best and honest judgment in publishing the news or opinions. Due consideration must be had for the frailties of human nature, and how often the mantle of charity should be drawn between the public and man's wrong is a delicate question.

It is the duty of a newspaper to expose and fight graft and corruption wherever found, whether within the breastworks of its own party or outside the same. Purification should come from within as the missiles from the ramparts of the enemy will have little effect.

Every public man who is not true to the sacred trusts imposed on him by his party should be sent to his political grave. When occasion really demands it that is the best real party service a newspaper can perform. In this enlightened day to keep bad men in office means defeat and death to any political party.

A chief evil in North Carolina which the people and the newspapers should and are most concerned about is the discrimination against this State in freight rates. Yet the remedy is simple; the way is clear, and can be expressed in a few words. It need not be said here as every one who has studied the qustion should know without being told.

A newspaper performs a great service to its party and the public in insisting that only clean and honest and capable men be nominated to fill the various public positions from the lowest to the highest. The disposition to pull down and tear up prevails in some quarters too much.

The cynical and critical side of life has been so cultivated by some newspapers until they have to a great extent lost their usefulness and power for public good. In the heat of righteous indignation at wrong let it be remembered that whatever may be pulled down or uprooted something better must be put in its place. To pull down is easier than to build.

Accuracy of statements should be the aim of all writers as well as speakers.

The grafter will go slower or abandon his cause altogether if he knows that a fearless and honest press is ready to expose his rascality.

The muckraker is not to be commended—the man who from pure advantage revels in filth and never points to higher things—but the country owes much to the press which has uncovered rascality and venality in public places. The public acts of men who hold positions of trust for the public should be open to investigation. If they do wrong the public whose servants they are should know their misdoings.

The triumph of public opinion created in large measure by the press was seen in the insurance investigations in New York which resulted in exposure and laid bare the doings of the great financial institutions, where robbing the policy-holders right and left was their daily business. It was the work of more than a year to get legislation and the exposure brought about by official investigation. One great newspaper published almost daily for more than a year editorials entitled, "Equitable Corruption," but the end came to the system of high finance which used the savings of the people to convert public franchises into instruments of oppression. The press aroused the sleeping giant of public opinion and by printing the facts and voicing the public conscience.

The task of the press is never complete; its work never finished so long as laws are to be enforced and humanity is imperfect.

No law enforces itself. Public opinion compels the enactment of laws for the good of the people and against the "interests," and the same power of public opinion is the greatest influence which makes public officials do their duty in enforcing the law.

The public conscience is sound and is no excuse for wrong-doing, however evasive may be the individual conscience.

The one important force of moral ideas will prevail when the public safety is menaced. It can and will blot out public iniquity when an honest intelligent press does its duty.

The people cannot remain indifferent to the charges of bribery and corruption in American politics.

The conditions are enough to cause us to regard the safety of our institutions with horror. We have recently had charges of bribery hurled broadcast among the State legislators of New York, Mississippi and Pennsylvania, and now they bruited about in the Legislature of Illinois. In addition to such State scandals, such cities as Pittsburg, San Francisco and others have been convicted of the grossest sort of criminal jobbery.

The Mississippi State scandal was over the charge of buying and selling nominations and elections to the Senate of the United States, and now comes Illinois, called on to answer a similar accusation.

Senator Lorimer is the victim in Illinois. It has been charged that the Senator got his seat by corrupt means: at last the charge of bribery was made, with names and dates, and recently the Senator rose in the Senate and denounced in the most bitter terms various individuals, including the owner of the Chicago Tribune, the Governor of Illinois, and others, charging them with having engaged in a foul conspiracy to ruin him, while at the very same moment in Illinois a grand jury was bringing indictments against members of that State's Legislature for accepting bribes to vote for the Senator, and the fourth victim was confessing his guilt.

It is claimed that in many such cases such charges are false and are concocted by the political enemies of men high in office. But where there is so much smoke there is some fire, and in many cases crime and corruption have been proved and the guilty parties have confessed.

If high officials and public representatives in State and National bodies, whose members are elected by the people, are criminals and rascals, our Democratic and Republican citizens of a great free country are making a mighty poor show beside the subjects of the alleged despotisms of Europe. We have so often claimed to be setting grand examples of honest government to the benighted monarchies of the world, but too often we make a frightfully shameful showing.

It is well for newspapers to be on the alert, but let them have a care to what they say and before any one is pointed out as unworthy let the facts be well in hand and be sure that the exposure attempted is for the public good and not to gratify personal or purely political ends or satisfy a spirit of revenge.

Remember that it is a whole lot easier to say things about people than it is to submit gracefully to having things said about you when you become a candidate or hold public office.

Remember too that except for the favored few public life requires much of a man and gives but little.

The vicious and unreliable political writer does incalculable harm.

The editor of influence, who uses his power to satisfy personal grievances and in a spirit of revenge, whether real or fancied, blindly pulls down the temple and is himself first to die in the ruins. It takes some of this class a long time to die, but their doom is fixed and their fate is sealed.

No self-respecting newspaper can afford to be the organ or representative of any ring, boss or clique, and should be in a position, if necessary, to point out weaknesses and shortcomings as well as to eulogize the virtues of candidates for office.

An honest newspaper is the greatest force in the world for good. No agency has ever been devised which has accomplished so much in exposing corruption and graft.

Considering the great power and service which the newspaper has and can perform, it is highly important that those who direct and control these mentors of public opinion should be intelligent and conscientious, and should use discretion and conservatism in conducting these political influences so that they may never be made engines of oppression and vehicles of wrong.

America will have a free government and a free people so long as there are exposures of fraud and corruption and there is just criticism of public servants. No tyrant could be such a menace to liberty and a free people as a manacled press. Freedom is sure as long as the press is free and fearless and incorruptible.

The fear of exposure by the press is one of the chief safeguards of our government. Publicity is a great deterrent of evil; but, followed up editorially, public sentiment is arqused and finds expression at the ballot box and the result is the defeat of bad men.

All the courage and fortitude a man can command is called for in performing the duties incident to operating a newspaper. A newspaper should tell and teach what it believes to be the truth, and it should study with care to know the truth. Its aim should be to benefit in the widest possible sense the people who read it and give it their support. It is to make itself an agent of civilization and human progress. Its chief purpose is to do right and keep others from doing wrong.

A newspaper which does not rise above personal motives and selfish interests carries no force and is of no value to the community. In its concern for the welfare of a community it gains the influence and achieves the power for good. As a public instructor and guardian of the people's rights it must be impervious to any influence at variance with its task. A newspaper should give the public a square deal and render a true and honest service as a full equivalent for all the support it is certain to receive if it follows the rule of right.

It takes a courageous editor to refuse the almost irresistible tendency to be controlled by the business end of the paper, and especially so when it is hard to make buckle and tongue meet, and where the shortage in the weekly pay roll cannot easily be met from a plethoric purse of a well to do proprietor.

To be most useful to the public, a newspaper must be unfettered, courageous and free. The successful newspapers have as a rule been those whose heads took high ground and battled incessantly for some great principle.

An editor who will omit an important item of news for fear of losing money or a subscriber, or who will not save a mother's heartache when he can consistently and honestly do so, is unworthy.

Sometimes it is necessary to set your jaw hard down and throw away your pen and saw wood and say nothing—this is the only course to pursue when the only clean weapon which can be used is silence, and it is sometimes the best course to pursue in other instances.

The intelligent discussion of public questions by the press, matters that concern the public welfare and are of such great importance as to engage the attention of all thinking people who are concerned about the perpetuity of free institutions, is a matter of the grayest importance.

Public service corporations are a great benefit to the public, but as a rule they give the public such protection and such privileges as they are compelled to, and no others. One of the greatest questions that we have to deal with in the future, especially in this State, will be the water power trust. There is enough power on one stream in North Carolina which runs through the center of the State, if properly developed, to turn every wheel and every piece of machinery in the Southrn States. It is only a question of a few years, unless State legislation prevents, that these great natural resources of the country will be monopolized by gigantic combinations. The wonder is that the tremendous water power on our rivers in the middle and western part of the State have not been developed before now.

The telephone, the telegraph and the express companies' exorbitance in rates and charges which the public are compelled to pay in order that dividends may be declared on stock which is watered many times its value, are all questions which intelligent, conscientious men should study and discuss after full and honest investigations.

The foolhardiness and lack of wisdom of great combines of this character are the causes of trouble being heaped upon them, and their disposition to gouge the public adds fuel to the fire which sometimes consumes them and creates and arouses prejudice against them by the unthinking.

Take the Western Traffic Association, composed of twenty-five railroads, for example, which recently made their own agreement as to rates, wiped out the Sherman law and set themselves up as a higher power than the United States. They attempted to violate the anti-trust law with impunity when it stood in the way of desired additional profits. It was not a question of whether the rates should be raised but whether the roads should be allowed to conspire in defiance of the law.

A failure on the part of the government officials to file an injunction against the western railroads would have been an acquiescence in the suspension of the Sherman law, and the officials would have had no more right to do this than the railroads would have had to violate it.

The proposed increase of ten per cent. in freight rates would mean one hundred and seventy million dollars additional cost of living to the people of this country. It would be upon an average of nearly ten dollars a family. It is said that three dollars is paid for moving freight for every dollar that is expended for passenger fare.

There is really no sense for an increase of freight rates by the Western Traffic Association, or by any other traffic association of this country. The better engines, the longer trains and other equipments make transportation cheaper than formerly, and the additions to pay rolls are only a pretext. It is a notorious fact that railroad dividends have increased in the last few years, and even the weaker roads with stock watered beyond measure have become dividend paying.

A trustworthy statistician says: From 1898 to 1908, rather a bad year, railroad mileage increased but 24 per cent.; gross earnings, 93 per cent.; net earnings, 85 per cent. (114 per cent. in 1907); interest paid to the real builders and owners of the roads, 57 per cent.; and dividends to those who owned and manipulated the stocks, 184 per cent.

A number of State papers have called attention to the unreasoning hostility to corporate wealth which has been created by the blind actions and a failure t exercise common sense in their relations with the public. Take for instance the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Pullman Company to make a slight reduction in the cost of upper berths of sleeping cars. This company which always declares a large dividend on stock which is admittedly much watered, and is today worth double its par value—this corporation which rolls in wealth, immediatelly went to the courts to prevent the operation of this reasonable reduction.

A series of articles have recently appeared in the Atlantic Monthly attacking and opposing the methods of the modern newspaper. These attacks during the past year have been made by soldiers who oppose the ideas and methods of the modern "muckraker." These critics have held clubs in their hands and whacked away in a most unmerciful manner and lambasted the newspapers right and left. The most recent outburst is in La Follette's Weekly Magazine by, strange to say, one of the most brilliant of the "muckrakers," representing the opposite of those who have made the attacks in the Atlantic Monthly. In this recent article it is declared that there is no longer a free press aside from a few independent journals, but that the press distorts and discolors the news so that the common people can no longer get the truth nor the facts. The writer declares that he magazine has supplanted the newspaper as a leader of public thought.

While it may be true that there are some newspapers in some places that are controlled through their advertising columns; that the department store controls the newspapers and the interests control the department store, and the news and editorials are colored through these influences, the great majority of newspapers are true as steel.

Of the critics of the press is the braying of the galled jades.

Every good cause seeks the support of the newspaper and obtains it, while evil doers try to use or silence it and usually without success.

To expose and oppose wrong is an almost involuntary rule among newspaper workers.

The rule is to learn the facts and print them—to know the truth and not hide it under a bushel.

The press stands for light, not darkness. It is the greatest power in modern civilization. Thieves and rascals of low and high degree hate and malign it, but no honest man has cause to fear the abuse of its power. It is a beacon, not a false light. It casts beams of light in dark places, and brings countless crimes to light. Its name is Light and its aim is Knowledge. Ignorance and crime flee before it like mist before the sun. It stands today,

"For the truth that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

It has no license to do wrong; its chief end is to do good.

CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS

These should always exist between a bank and its depositor. This fact has ever been recognized by this institution, and those who deposit here may be fully assured that their transactions and affairs are not disclosed to or discussed with the public.

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Old and Strong!

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Our nine thousand depositors have their accounts here with total deposits aggregating one million and a quarter dollars to their credit.

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MEREDITH COLLEGE

Among the Foremost Colleges for Women in the South.

Course in Liberal Arts covering nine departments, and including elective courses in Education and Bible, which count for the A. B. degree—School of Music, including Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin and Voice Culture—School of Art, including Decoration, Designing and Oil Painting—School of Education—Academy which prepares students for college courses—Physical Culture under a trained director. Cost of literary course per year including physician, nurse and ordinary medicines (every item save books and laundry) $210.50; in the Club, $50 to $55 less. Next session begins Sept. 14th, 1910. Address

President R. T. Vann, Raleigh, N. C.

ju 9 tu th sa 1m.

BRUNSWICK SUPERIOR COURT

Term for Trial of Criminal Cases in Progress at Southport—Brady Case Goes to Jury Other Items of Interest.

Brunswick county Superior Court has been in session since Monday at Southport, Judge Geo. W. Ward, of Elizabeth City, presiding and Solicitor N. A. Sinclair prosecuting the criminal side of the docket. Up to yesterday only one case of importance had been tried, that of State against J. W. Brady, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Supt. John X. McDonald, of the logging camp of the Waccamaw Lumber Co., near Makatoka, on October 19th, last year.

The defendant was represented by Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., and C. Ed. Taylor, Esq., while Solicitor Sinclair, Robert Ruark, Esq., of the Wilmington bar, and Cranmer & Davis, of Southport, prosecuted. The case went to the jury yesterday afternoon at the hour for dinner recess and a verdict had not been returned at last accounts. The case is one of several growing out of disputes with original land owners in the famous Green Swamp section of Brunswick and Columbus counties.

Another case of some importance has been continued until next term, that of the State against John Holden, a negro, charged with severely cutting a white man, Jake Sullivan, near Town Creek, during the Christmas holidays. The defendant is represented by W. P. Mangum Turner, Esq., of this city, while C. Ed. Taylor, Esq., of the Southport bar, appears for the prosecution with Solicitor Sinclair.

Among the visiting attorneys at Southport this week for the court were Messrs. Turner, Rourk, Bellamy and Brooke G. Empie, Esq., of the Wilmington bar. Hon. H. L. Godwin and O. L. Clark, Esq., of Clarkton, were also among the visitors for the week.

Marvelous Discoveries.

mark the wonderful progress of the age. Air flights on heavy machines, telegrams without wires, terrible war inventions to kill men, and that wonder of wonders—Dr. King's New Discovery—to save life when threatened by coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis, hemorrhage, hay fever and whooping cough or lung trouble. For all bronchial affections it has no equal. It relieves instantly. Its the surest cure. James M. Black, of Asheville, N. C., R. R. No. 4, writes it cured him of an obstinate cough after all other remedies failed. 50c. and $1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robt R. Bellamy.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

Special Low Prices

—on—

Ladies' Wash Suits

Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, neatly braided, sold for $15.00, special price per suit..... **$11.50**

Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, braided, sold for $17.50, special price of $13.50 per suit.

Ladies' Linen Suits and Dresses, our $18.50 value at special price of $14.75.

Our $20.00 Linen Suits and Dresses for $16.75 each.

$20.00 Linen Crash Dresses, assorted colors, lace yoke to match, braid trimmed, special price, $16.50.

Lawn Dresses, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Lawn Kimonas $1.25 to $2.50.

Tailored Shirt Waists, $1 00 to $2.00.

New Millinery at attractive prices.

Full stock of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Brief Mention, News of Societies, Meetings, etc

NEPTUNE'S STEEDS.

Hark how the waves are dashing,
Loud on the shore they're crashing.
Faster and faster their speed
'Tis Neptune with his prancing steeds.

He comes from his home in the deep,
With a dash, a bound and a leap
From his kingly home where the mermaids roam,
And the coral and sea-shells sleep.

Proud in his chariot he stands,
With trident poised in hands.
High on the sands he speeds,
This sea-god with his dashing steeds.

He heeds not the cry of Aphrodite,
This sea king bold, this Neptune mighty.
Her cry of, "Back ere it be too late,
The gods have said 'twill be your fate
If you stray from your home
On mortal shores to roam,
Your chariot strong and snowy steeds
Shall return again as foam."

The warning comes too late.
Neptune has fled with his steeds in state.
To the shores where he loves to play.
Triumphantly he waves his banner of spray;
Triumphantly he'll ride forever and a day. H. C.

In the list of the pupils of Hemenway graded school receiving certificates of promotion last week the name of Alberta Smith was inadvertently omitted.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Young, daughter of Dr. Junius D. Young, of Stockton, Cal., a former citizen of Wilmington, arrived last night on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Thos. D. Meares.

* * *

First Lieut. Cocell, executive officer of the revenue cutter Seminole, has been detached and orderd to Bay City, Mich., where he will superintend the construction of a launch for the service. He was detached from the cutter since she went into dry dock at Newport News for the Summer overhauling. Mrs. Covell, who has been the guest of Mrs. Rieger, in the city, will leave within a few days to join her husband at Bay City, where he arrived yesterday.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Philathea Class of Grace Methodist church will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the lecture room of the church. All members are urged to be present.

* * *

ENTERTAINMENT AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baraca Class of the First Baptist church will entertain the members of the congregation in the lecture room of the church this evening, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. The committee in chrge has arranged an attractive programme, composed entirely of musical numbers. Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the church, will preside and deliver the address of welcome. The public is invited and all are assured of a pleasant time.

* * *

Greenville, N. C., June 8.—The first of the series of June weddings in which Miss Green James, the daughter of Colonel F. G. James of this city, became the bride of Mr. W. T. Lypscomb, Jr., was celebrated this evening. The marriage was a formal church wedding performed in the Jarvis Memorial Methodist church. A few minutes before the hour Mendelsohn's Wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Helen Forbes. The ushers, Messrs Charlie James, J. Burt, James Burney Warren and John Shelbrun marched down the aisle. They were followed by the two dames of honor, Mrs. C. C. Skinner, of New York City, and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Raleigh. The wore white silk mull over blue and carried pink carnations. The two maids of honor, Miss Charlotte Fennell, of Wilmington, and Miss Mary Goodwin, of Philadelphia, were pink and carried white carnations. The four flower girls, Misses Ada James, Nell White, Frances Whedbee, and Ella Moseley Williamson, had meanwhile marched in and formed in front of the altar. The bride came in on the arm of her father, Colonel F. G. James. The groom entered from the pastor's study behind the altar with his best man Mr. Alexander Blow, Jr. The Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Florence, S. C., performed the ceremony assisted by the Rev. J. H. Shore, of the Methodist church here. The bride wore a tan cloth going away gown with hat and gloves to match. She carried a large bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Immediately after the ceremony amid a shower of rice from friends, who had assembled at the depot, the couple left on the Atlantic Coast Line train for Lake Toxaway where tney will spend their honey moon.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The schooner Alice Holbrook, Capt. Ellis, cleared yesterday with cargo of 11,900 ties from the Empire Tie Company for Philadelphia.

—The schooner Herald sailed yesterday with a cargo of lumber from S. & W. H. Northrop. This is the second cargo from this firm for Northern markets within the past month.

ADD SOCIAL—

Arriving on the late train last night from the South was Mr. D. C. White and bride, nee Miss Eva Tate, of Chadbourn, who will be guests at The Orton until today when they will go to Wrightsville Beach to spend their honeymoon. Mr. White is a popular telegrapher in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line at Chadbourn and the bride is an attractive young woman of that town. They have the very best wishes of hundreds of friends for a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Prof. H. L. Leonard, of Kelly, N. C., was a business visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. H. M. Pridgen, of Cronly, was among yesterday's business visitors to the city.

ALL-DAY ARGUMENT.

Charge to Jury in Gregg Damage Suit First Thing This Morning.

All of yesterday's session of the Superior Court was taken up with argument of counsel to the jury in the case of Gregg against the City of Wilmington and Mr. James F. Woolvin, which has been on trial the past several days. The session of the court yesterday afternoon lasted until nearly 7 o'clock in an effort to get the issues to the jury, but this could not be done and Judge Cooke stated that his charge would be given to the jury upon the convening of court this morning. The speeches of counsel yesterday are spoken of as being of a very high order.

BARKENTINE LOST AT SEA

Crew of the Good News Saved by British Steamer—Details.

Beaufort, N. C., June 8.—The barkentine Good News, of Philadelphia, has been lost at sea. Captain Erickson and her crew of twelve men have been rescued and are safe on board the British steamer Metis, bound to Norfolk, which signalled this information to the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Good News was bound from Philadelphia to Mobile and Ponce, P. R. No details regarding the loss of the barkentine were learned by the crew of the lightship, as the men signalled only the fact that the vessel had been lost. This information was transmitted by wireless telegraph from the lightship to the government wireless station here. The Metis did, however, report that she would land the shipwrecked marines at Norfolk. It is thought here that the Good News was caught in the storm which passed to sea off the South Carolina coast last week and that Captain Erickson and his crew had to abandon the vessel as a derelict or that she went down after springing a leak. The Good News which was of 676 tons net was built at Baltimore in 1889 and was owned by W. J. Grantfield, of Philadelphia.

Japanese Dance
tomorrow night at Lumina. Complimentary to Press Association. **

Note the Difference.
Try Blue Ribbon Vanilla Extract and note its superiority over ordinary extracts. At all grocers.

Kept The King at Home.
"For the past year we have kept the King of all laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family," writes Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y. Easy, but sure remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.

BIG GATHERING OF EDITORS AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

(Continued From Page One.)

themselves and the wind hear, and the wind quickly whistles gleefully on, but repeats not.

We welcome you to this land rich in traditions, happy and grand in present possessions and giving a bright and glorious future; where men are jolly, sincere and progressive and where here, as in your own homes, is found the dearest, sweetest of womanhood—Tar Heel womanhood.

We bid you welcome, and will always bid you welcome. We have met you and we are "yourn."

When Mr. Cowan had concluded, President Atkinson said: "I knew they were going to do it; I knew the addresses of welcome would be filled with such fragrance and cordiality that it would be difficult to respond to them. All of us would not be capable of doing it, but one has been selected who is equal to the occasion, Maj. H. A. London, editor of the Pittsboro Record."

The Response.

Major London is not only one of the ablest editors in the State, but is a lawyer and orator of wide reputation and he responded extemporaneously to the addresses in most pleasing manner. In beginning he stated that he did not expect to be called upon to respond to three addresses, but owing to the unusual warmth of the welcome of the people of this section it took three persons to tell the editors how glad they were to have them in their midst. The speaker said that the embarrassment of having to respond to three was relieved to some extent by the warmth and cordiality of the addresses. It required two cities, said the speaker, to welcome the visitors—Wilmington, the old historic place, and Wrightsville Beach, the new and modern place, and Major London said that he remembered when there was not a human habitation on the beach, where now one may see residences and fine hotels, which only goes to show the rapid growth of the resort. "This is a progressive age", continued the speaker, "and I hope that in a few years Wrightsville Beach will surpass Atlantic City and other resorts of National reputation." Major London said that Wrightsville Beach surpassed them all in natural advantages and he was strongly of the opinion that not many years hence Wrightsville would be known extensively throughout the country.

Major London said that it was a delight to come through Wilmington to the Beach, his parents having been born in this historic city, and declared that he was only coming unto his own when he arrived on Wilmington soil.

In conclusion the speaker said that, as stated by Alderman Bonitz, the press is a powerful institution, and declared that newspaper should endeavor to be mighty in usefulness and never abuse a trust that has been reposed in them. In order to do what is expected of us, he said, "let us not be swerved by the rich, powerful or ignorant, but let us perform our duties in such a way that all may exclaim, 'God gave the freedom of the press'."

Then followed the annual address of President Atkinson, who used as his subject, "The Faith of a Journalist," handling his theme eloquently, logically and comprehensively. It was one of the strongest addresses ever delivered before the association and the speaker was frequently applauded. President Atkinson was warmly congratulated upon his splendid effort and many requests have been made for copies. It is printed in full elsewhere. Upon motion of Mr. W. C. Dowd, general manager of The Charlotte Evening News, the association extended to the president a rising vote of thanks for his excellent prepared address, which, it was declared, set forth admirably the ideals of the newspaper man.

Three essays were delivered at the morning session, which will be found in full in another column of today's paper as follows: "Harmony in the Sanctum," by Col. Wade H. Harris, the able editor of the Charlotte Chronicle; "The Business Side of the Newspaper," Editor O. F. Crowson, of the Burlington News; "Our Problems Viewed Through Blue Glasses," by Managing Editor R. W. Vincent, of the Charlotte Observer. All of the essays were listened to with keen interest, especially the latter, Editor Harris, of the Charlotte Chronicle, and Editor James Cowan, of the Evening Dispatch, having feigned advanced information as to what the paper would contain and intimated that it would be an eye-opener. Mr. Vincent dealt with some of the problems that confront every newspaper and he gave several concrete instances, some not without their ludicrous side. His proposition to erect a suitable memorial to Bill Nye, North Carolina's famous humorist, met with instant favor. The movement, which was introduced in the course of an essay on journalistic problems by Mr. Vincent, was eloquently seconded by James H. Caine, of the Asheville Citizen, in an enthusiastic speech.

In seconding the movement to erect the memorial to Nye, Mr. Caine said: "In endorsing the Nye movement, I believe I voice the sentiment, not only of the press fraternity of western North Carolina, but of the great majority of the citizenship of that section, who hold in loving memory the name of the man whose body now rests under the shadows of their mountains. While the present movement found its inception within the ranks of our State press association some years ago, there has long existed a feeling in the western section, and especially in that community where the illustrious Nye lived and moved, that something more than a nameless stone should keep in mind the genial spirit whose gospel was sunshine and whose creed was good cheer.

"True, the block of granite which now does sentinel duty over Nye's grave in the lonely country churchyard at Arden mutely expresses the dying wishes of the great humorist, but we would not be disregarding those wishes were we to erect, by means of popular subscription, a marble shaft which would in some measure express the regard and veneration we feel for the man with whom all of us laughed and wept by turns.

"It is fitting and proper that the movement to perpetuate the memory of Nye should find its re-incarnation here, for he was one of us. The struggling vicissitudes of his early journalistic days could not dim the light of genius which shone so brightly in later years. We should not hesitate to go on record here and now, representing the North Carolina Press Association, as setting on foot a movement to erect at our State capital a fitting monument to one of the greatest and most gifted humorists the world has ever known."

The next speaker was Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, secretary of the State Board of Health, who expressed his thanks to the association for the opportunity to appear before them and urge consideration of some vital matters affecting the public health of North Carolina. Dr. Rankin also thanked the newspaper men and members of the North Carolina Medical Society for giving assistance to the board of health. "The Appeal of Public Health to the Press" was Dr. Rankin's theme and the newspaper men heard him with evident interest. His excellent paper will be found on another page of today's paper.

Before taking his seat Dr. Rankin suggested the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Health with reference to the prevention of diseases. Upon motion of Mr. M. L. Shipman Dr. Rankin was extended a rising vote of thanks for his address.

President Atkinson appointed the following committees:

Resolutions —Archibald Johnson, Maj. E. J. Hale and T. W. Lassiter. This committee will also serve as a committee on memorials and as the committee asked for by Dr. Rankin.

On Treasurer's Report—Maj. H. A. London, W. K. Jacobson and J. R. Swann.

By-Laws—W. C. Dowd, D. J. Wichard and M. L. Shipman.

Mr. Caine in the course of his address asked that the association give its endorsement to the proposition to erect a monument to Nye, and to appoint a committee to take in hand the matter of raising the funds. Mr. Caine in conclusion said that Nye was one of the greatest humorists the world had ever known. The motion was seconded by Mr. M. L. Shipman and carried unanimously. At the afternoon session President Atkinson appointed the following as the committee: Jas. H. Caine, R. M. Phillips, R. W. Vincent and John M. Julian.

Mr. James H. Cowan made some announcements, after which Mr. Ben. Bell, chairman of the committee on the river trip, stated that Capt. J. W. Harper, who has generously tendered his handsome steamer Wilmington for the outing, felt that he would like to do more for the visiting newspaper men and had asked that the editors, or as many as desire, spend Friday afternoon at Carolina Beach. The invitation was received with pleasure by the newspaper men, many of whom are expected to accept.

The association took a recess then until 2:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

When the association reconvened at 3 o'clock, Chairman H. A. London, of the membership committee, made a supplementary report, recommending the election to membership of the following: H. B. Wilkes, Chadbourn Advocate; Rev. W. M. Shaw, Bladen Journal; Evon L. Houser, Dallas Advocate. They were duly elected members of the association, and after the appointment by President Atkinson of the Bill Nye monument committee, as stated above, Editor Archibald Johnson, of Charity and Children, Thomasville, historian of the association, read his paper, which covered in detail all the changes in ownership and management of the papers of the State, as well as the improvements made on a number during the past year. Mr. Johnson, who is well known in Wilmington, where he has a host of warm friends, paid a high tribute to Mr. J. P. Caldwell, who was for years editor of the Charlotte Observer until a few months ago, when the condition of his health necessitated his retirement from the paper, and when he spoke of Mr. Caldwell as the greatest newspaper man the State has ever produced there was hearty applause. Mr. Johnson said that he was under obligations to Mr. Yeager, of the Southern Newspaper Union, for data for his paper, having secured the same from the files of The Southern Publisher, issued monthly by the Southern Newspaper Union. The historian's paper will be published in the Star of tomorrow and will be read with interest, as it gives an almost complete history of newspaper changes and improvements during the year. When the reading of the paper had been concluded Mr. Jas. H. Caine arose several times in succession to speak upon matters relative to the report and the frequency of his remarks caused the president to get off the following: "The association may be asleep this afternoon, but it has certainly succeeded in raising Caine," and the pun was much enjoyed by all.

President Atkinson announced with regret that a letter had been received from Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of The News and Observer, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the convention. Mr. Daniels was on the programme for an address yesterday afternoon on "Personality in Journalism", and his speech was looked forward to with unusual interest. It was generally regretted that Mr. Daniels could not be present.

President Atkinson also announced that through a misunderstanding the next address on the programme, "A Plan for Agricultural Extension Through the Press," by Mr. J. O. Schaub, special agent Agricultural Department, would have to be passed over for the afternoon, as the speaker had not arrived. The address of Mr Schaub will probably be made this morning.

Led by Editor J. J. Farriss, of the High Point Enterprise, there was a lengthy discussion on "A Square Deal Between the Federal Government and the Printer." The North Carolina Press Association as well as other associations throughout the country has gone on record as protesting against the custom of the Postoffice Department of printing the return card on stamped envelopes free of cost, and of delivering envelopes free of charge to the customer, as thereby the government becomes a direct competitor of the individual citizen, and that without profit to the government. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at the meeting of the association last year. Since then Mr. Farriss has given the matter still further considera-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT For Man and Beast

$1.00 SIZE.
Contains eight times as much as the 25c. size--you get just double for your money. This size is used largely by owners of livestock.

The Best Emergency Remedy for Farmers', Mechanics' and Household use. Speedily relieves Spavins, Swinney, Galls and Harness Sores, Shoe Boils, Strains and Lameness in horses; Caked Udder and Sore Teats in Cattle and the ailments of Poultry.

Being made of oils it soaks down straight to the bone, banishes pain and saves suffering. Only oil liniments can soak through muscle and tissue. Alcohol liniments evaporate before they can be absorbed by the flesh besides they are dangerous when used near a fire or lamp. Mexican Mustang Liniment will not burn even though a lighted match be applied. Mexican Mustang Liniment is THE SAFE as well as SURE-TO-CURE remedy.

Commended by a Farmer.

GREENSBORO, GA.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.,

As long as I can remember I have known of **Mexican Mustang Liniment**, and I thought I would write you regarding its usefulness on a farm. I always keep it in my house, and if any of my family get injured in any way, such as sprains, cuts, bruises, and, in fact, in many accidents that happen I always use Mexican Mustang Liniment. On my horses and stock I never think of using anything else—It is far cheaper than doctors' bills. I commend it to all farmers; It will keep their families and also their horses and stock in condition.

J. D. ANDREWS, farmer.

50c. SIZE.
Holds as much as three of the 25c. size.

The peculiar antiseptic properties of Mexican Mustang Liniment make it especially beneficial in all cases of Cuts, Burns or Sores. A liniment may heal the wound yet not kill the poison that is always present in such cases and if so the result is worse than if not healed. Too much care cannot be taken in the treatment of lacerations and open sores.

Mexican Mustang Liniment penetrates instantly to the root of the trouble whether it be a deep gash, burn, ulcer or old sore and begins its healing work at once. You will be surprised to note how quickly the wound will be closed and healed. It works from the inside, cleansing and forcing out all impure matter and prevents blood poisoning.

Cures Boils and Carbuncles.

NORTH BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having used your invaluable **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for some time I feel that I must add my testimonial to your list. There is no poultice in the world that can bring boils and carbuncles to a head in so speedy a way as does Mexican Mustang Liniment. It cleans them thoroughly and heals them up. I have put it to the test myself for the above ailments with the most satisfactory results. I will also say that for cuts, burns, neuralgia, etc., it is the best thing I ever used. Please make use of my name as well as three others if you desire. It is the only liniment that has done me any good.

Very truly yours,
ELLEN CLARKSON,
Mrs. CAPPBELL,
Mr. & Mrs. CALLAGHAN.

25c. SIZE.
Trial or Household size.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

COTTON MARKET WAS NERVOUS

Ruled Higher After Early Break on Covering of Shorts for August Delivery—July Broke at Net Loss of 13 Points.

New York, June 8.—The cotton market was very nervous today, but generally speaking, ruled higher after an early break on covering of shorts particularly for August delivery. The close was firm at a net gain of 2 to 16 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of two points to a decline of 3 points, near months being higher on the firm cables while late positions felt the influence of continued good weather in the South, and the whole list eased off right after the opening under realizing, Southern selling, and local bear pressure. July contracts quickly broke to a net loss of about 13 points, while August sold off to a decline of 10 points, but in spite of the relatively easy start and predictions for a bearish July bureau, the new crop was relatively steady, selling only 3 to 5 points net lower. Offerings were not at all aggressive at the decline selling on the good weather being restricted by bullish Liverpool advices and the fear of an end-season squeeze which became a more prominent factor when it was seen that a large Wall Street house believed to be heavily short of August had big buying orders in the market. This, together with the failure of the new crop to yield more readily to favorable weather report started general covering and the market sold at the highest levels of the day in the late trading with August making new high ground for the movement. The close was within 2 to 3 points of the top.

Numerous reports are beginning to come in from the Central belt reporting the appearance of the boll weevil and the fear of damage from this source in connection with the small amount of old crop cotton to be carried over seems to be offsetting the improvement reported in the condition of the plant. Southern spot markets officially reported early were generally unchanged. It is claimed that one of the big Southern bulls has sold all but 4,000 bales of the cotton he took up on May contracts.

Receipts at the ports today 5,105 bales against 3,258 last week and 10,647 last year. For the week 35,000 bales against 36,463 last week and 51,323 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 3,734 against 5,516 last year and at Houston 1,363 against 117 last year.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 15.20; middling gulf 15.45; sales 1,853.

Futures opened steady and closed firm.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	15.07	15.14	15.10	15.11
July	15.16	15.25	15.04	15.21
August	14.50	14.78	14.49	14.75
September	13.12	13.19	13.08	13.15
October	12.33	12.43	12.30	12.41
November	12.22			12.29
December	12.15	12.24	12.14	12.23
January	12.10	12.20	12.12	12.20
March	12.13	12.14	12.14	12.21

Port Movement.

Galveston—Steady, 14 7-8; net receipts 219; gross receipts 219; sales 441; stock 45,466; coastwise 136.

New Orleans—Steady, 14 15-16; net receipts 3,734; gross receipts 3,734; sales 1,275; stock 91,249; continent 159; coastwise 588.

Mobile—Nominal, 14 1-2; net receipts 1; gross receipts 16; stock 4,130; Great Britain 2,736; coastwise 15.

Savannah—Quiet, 14 7-8; net receipts 267; gross receipts 267; sales 150; stock 24,016; coastwise 324.

Charleston—Nominal, net receipts 2; gross receipts 2; stock 4,786; coastwise 96.

Wilmington—Nominal, net receipts 11; gross receipts 11; stock 8,182.

Norfolk—Steady, 15; net receipts 13; gross receipts 13; sales 123; stock 11,337; coastwise 88.

Baltimore—Nominal, 15 3-8; stock 5,315.

New York—Dull, 15.20; net receipts 690; gross receipts 690; sales 1,853; stock 211,724; continent 212; coastwise 871.

Boston—Quiet, 15.20; gross receipts 348; stock 7,525; Great Britain 169.

Philadelphia—Steady, 15.45; stock 1,070.

Port Townsend—Net receipts 258; Japan 258.

Total today, at all ports, net receipts 5,105; Great Britain 2,905; Continent 370; Japan 258; stock 419,973.

Consolidated, at all ports, net receipts 17,406; Great Britain 44,412; France 2,923; Continent 16,842; Japan 258.

Total since September 1st, at all ports, net receipts 7,072,958; Great Britain 2,179,304; France 858,467; Continent 2,466,401; Japan 89,628; Mexico 13,824.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Steady, 15; net receipts 1,363; gross receipts 1,363; shipments 1,360; sales 207; stock 24,015.

Augusta—Quiet, 15; net receipts 36; gross receipts 36; shipments 43; sales 341; stock 26,705.

Memphis—Steady, 15; net receipts 25; gross receipts 271; shipments 1,552; sales 500; stock 43,019.

St. Louis—Steady, 14 7-8; net receipts 322; gross receipts 1,147; shipments 1,167; sales 71; stock 24,882.

Cincinnati—Net receipts 120; gross receipts 120; shipments 107; stock 11,900.

Little Rock—Quiet, 14; net receipts 102; gross receipts 102; shipments 516; stock 22,066.

Louisville—Firm, 15 1-8.

Total today—Net receipts 1,968; gross receipts 3,039; shipments 4,784; sales 1,179; stock 146,565.

ADVANCE IN AUGUST COTTON.

Increase of Sixteen Points From Yesterday's Close—Conditions.

(Special Star Telegram.)

New York, June 8.—Cables this morning were again strong on the near positions, reflecting the small stocks at present in foreign markets. Our market opened firm with small business, the feature of the day being the covering demand in August from Wall street, which gradually advanced that month some 16 points from yesterday's close, the balance of the market being strong in sympathy. This demand continued on and off all day until the close, and it is the general opinion that it is not yet satisfied. Meantime crop conditions continue to improve slowly, with the good weather which has prevailed since the first of the month, and it is reported today that Southern mills were in some instances making concessions on their stocks of unsold goods. The technical strength of the situation, however, is such that we expect a continuation of this covering movement in the Summer positions.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.

MARINE

CLEARED.

Schr. Alice Holbrook, Ellis, Philadelphia, C. D. Maffitt.

Exports—Domestic.

Philadelphia—Schr. Alice Holbrook, 11,900 ties, cargo by Empire Tie Company; vessel by C. D. Maffitt.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.

Steamers.

Rauma (Nor.) 1,553 tons, Hilt, F. A. Fetter, Agent.

Holmeside (Br.) 2,464 tons, Perry, F. A. Fetter, Agent.

Schooners.

A. B. Barteaux (Br.) 398 tons, Barteaux, C. D. Maffitt.

Alice Holbrook, 643 tons, Ellis, C. D. Maffitt.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1910.

W. & W. Railroad—6 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 3 barrels rosin.

W., C. & A. Railroad—5 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 29 barrels rosin, 34 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Whitlock—14 casks spirits turpentine, 56 barrels rosin.

Schr. Missouri—17 casks spirits turpentine, 88 barrels rosin.

Total—11 bales cotton, 50 casks spirits turpentine, 168 barrels rosin, 37 barrels crude turpentine.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 8.—Active spreading between the July and September these options received most attention today in the wheat trade. Selling the latter delivery, while buying the earlier, was the favorite form of speculation. Leading in the movement was a prominent elevator concern which had issued a bullish circular after having been rather conspicuous on the bear side.

The close was heavy with July 3-8 to 3-4 higher and the other months up a shade to 1-4. Corn finished at an advance of 3-8 to 1-2 to 5-8 and oats showed a decline of a shade to 1-4c. Final figures in provisions were 10 to 12 1-2 to 2 1-2 above last night's level.

Cash close: Wheat No. 2 red 1.03 to 1-2; No. 3 red 95 to 1.01; No. 2 hard 96 1-2 to 99; No. 3 hard 92 to 96 1-2; No. 1 northern 1.04 to 1.04 1-2; No. 2 northern 1.01 to 1.03; No. 3 spring 92 to 99.

Corn—No. 2, 58 3-4 to 59; No. 2 white 63 1-2; No. 2 yellow 59 1-2 to 3-4; No. 3, 58 to 58 1-4; No. 3 white 62 1-2 to 63; No. 3 yellow 58 3-4 to 59; No. 4, 54 to 55 1-2; No. 4 white 54 to 58 1-2; No. 4 yellow 54 to 57.

Oats—No. 2 white 39 1-4 to 39 1-2; No. 3 white 37 3-4 to 39; No. 4 white 36 to 37 1-2; standard 39 to 39 1-2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	94¾	95¼	94⅛	95¼
Sept	91¼	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝
Dec.	90⅝	91⅛	90½	91⅛
Corn				
July	58⅛	59⅛	57⅞	58⅞
Sept	59	59⅝	58⅜	59⅜
Dec.	57	57¾	56⅞	57¾
Oats				
July	37	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞
Sept	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35½
Dec.	30¼	30⅝	35⅛	30⅛
Mess Pork, per bbl.				
July	22 25	22 37½	22 15	22 25
Sept	21 75	21 90	21 65	21 70
Lard, per 100 lbs.				
July	12 37½	12 45	12 37½	12 37½
Sept	12 27½	12 37½	12 25	12 27½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.				
July	12 65	12 80	12 60	12 75
Sept	12 32½	12 42½	12 27½	12 30

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, June 8.—Flour barely steady with a quiet trade, winter patents 4.75 to 5.10; spring clears 4.10 to 4.35.

Rye Flour—Steady.

Corn Meal—Steady.

Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 1.05 nominal cif; No. 1 northern 1.13 1-4 nominal f. o. b. Options closed unchanged to 1-2c net higher. July 1.01 3-4; September 97 3-4; December 98.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 67 nominal elevator domestic basis to arrive cif. Options closed at 1-2 to 3-4c net advance. July 68 1-4; September 68; December 65 1-2.

Oats—Steady; mixed nominal.

Lard—Firm.

Tallow—Easy.

Petroleum—Steady.

Rice—Firm.

Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined sugar steady.

Coffee—Futures closed steady net 5 points lower to 3 points higher, Spot steady Rio No. 7, 8 1-4; Santos No.4, 9 3-8; mild coffee quiet; Cordova 9 1-2to 12 1-4.

Butter—Barely steady.

Cheese—Quiet, unchanged.

Eggs—Steadier; State Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white 24 to 26; do gathered white 23 to 25.

Potatoes—Steady; unchanged.

Cabbages—Steady 40 to 75c per crate.

Freights and Peanuts—Unchanged.

The cotton seed oil market was quiet with sales of 9,200 barrels and prices were steady on small offerings, closing at unchanged to two points net advance. July 7.97 to 98; September 7.8 6to 88; October 7.33 to 7.35; December 6.46 to 6.48. Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow 8.02 to 8.04; prime winter yellow 8.25 to 8.85; prime summer white 8.30 to 8.90.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Good Spot Business With Price Three Points Higher.

Liverpool, June 8.—Spot cotton good business done, prices three points higher. American middling fair 8.63; good middling 8.33; middling 8.19; low middling 8.09; good ordinary 7.83; ordinary 7.58.

The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 13,600 American. Receipts 15,000 bales, including 10,600 American.

Futures opened steady and closed steady. June 7.84 1-2; June and July 7.76 1-2; July and August 7.67 1-2; August and September 7.33 1-2; September and October 6.83 1-2; October and November 6.59; November and December 6.49 1-2; December and January 6.46; January and February 6.44 1-2; February and March 6.43 1-2; March and April 6.42 1-2; April and May 6.42; May and June 6.41 1-2.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, June 8.—Money on call easy 2 1-2 to 3 3-4, ruling rate 2 1-2. Closing bids 2 1-2, offered at 2 1-2. Time loans steady; sixty days 3 1-4 to 3 1-2 per cent., and ninety days 3 1-2, six months 4 to 14. Prime mercantile paper 4 3-4 to 5 1-4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 4.8375 to 4.8385 for sixty day bills and at 4.8665 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83 1-4 to 3-4. Bar silver 52 1-8. Mexican dollars 44.

AFFECTED THE STOCK MARKET

Conflict of Opinion Over the Railroad Situation Causes Speculative Hesitation—Conditions on Market Yesterday.

New York, June 8.—There was some speculative hesitation reflected in the action of today's stock market partly due to the rapidity of the advance of the day before and partly to the conflict of opinion over the situation created by the railroad rate settlement.

The contrary views expressed by railroad executives themselves was responsible for the conflict of opinion especially the announcement by President Brown, of the New York Central, that work calling for $5,000,000 expenditures and orders for freight cars which has been held up as a result of rate injunction would be summed, in contrast with the assertion of President Ripley, of the Atchison, that his company would not depart in any degree from the policy of retrenchment decided upon after the action of the government against the rate advanbces.

Much attention was given to the question of railroad earnings as they would be affected by the postponement of rate advances until approved by the Commerce Commission and the probable period of that postponement. That the advances would ultimately become effective was the usual assumption. Railroad earnings for March are the latest for which comprehensive returns have been received by the Commerce Commission from 98 per cent. of the total mileage of the country. The increase in gross earnings in that month over March of last year were shown to be $31,585,800 or 15.54 per cent., and in net $8,000,000, or 11.62 per cent. The May statistics of the Copper Producers' Association offered little ground for encouragement, the months production having been the largest with the exception of October of last year for any month since the association was formed. Quotations for copper were lower both in London and New York. Selling of the metal industrials, especially Amalgamated Copper, was a feature of the late back set in stocks, which closed with prices generally at small declines. A favorable view was taken of the government crop report. Money was easier, but foreign exchange recovered in response to selling of stocks for London account and in spite of predictions of a reduction in the Bank of England discount rate tomorrow.

Bonds were firm. Total sales par value $2,061,000; United States 2s registered advanced 1-8 per cent. on call. Total sales for the day 760,400 shares.

N. Y. Bonds.

U. S. ref. 2s registered	100 5-8
U. S. ref 2s coupon	100 5-8
U. S. 3s, registered	102
U. S. 3s, coupon	102
U. S. 4s registered	114 1-8
U. S. 4s coupon	114 1-2
Allis Chalmers 1st 5s	76 1-2
American Agricultural 5s	101 3-8
American Tel & Tel cv. 4s	100
American Tobacco 4s	78
American Tobacco 6s	105 1-2
Armour & Co. 4 1-2s	91 5-8
Atchison gen. 4s	98 3-4
Atchison cv. 4s	101
Atchison cv. 5s	108
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	94
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98 3-4
Baltimore & Ohio 2 1-2s	90 3-4
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 3 1-2s	88 3-4
Brooklyn Transit cv. 4s	83 1-2
Central of Georgia 5s	104 3-4
Central Leather 5s	99
Central R. R. of N. J. gen. 5s	122
Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1-2s	101 1-2
Chesapeake & Ohio cv. 4s 1-2s	93 3-4
Chicago & Alton 3 1-2s	70 1-2
Chicago, B. & Q. joint 4s	95
Chicago, B. & Q. gen. 4s	97 3-4
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s	92 1-2
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col. 4s	75 5-8
Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. rfg. 4s	87 5-8
Colorado Industrial 5s	77
Colorado Midland 4s	73
Colo. Southern ref & ext 4 1-2s	95 1-2
Delaware & Hudson cv. 4s	98
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	93 1-4
Denver & Rio Grande ref 5s	91 1-4
Distillers 5s	68
Erie prior lien 4s	82
Erie Gen. 4s	72 1-2
Erie cv. 4s series "A"	82
Erie cv. 4s series "B"	64 7-8
General Electric cv. 5s	134
Illinois Central 1st ref 4s	97 5-8
Interborough Met. 4 1-2s	78 5-8
Inter Merc Marine 4 1-2s	65
Japan 4s	90 1-4
Japan 4 1-2s	94 1-2
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s	72 1-2
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931)	93
Louisville & Nash. Un. 4s	98
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	97
Mo., Kan. & Texas gen. 4 1-2s	86 1-2
Missouri Pacific 4s	77 1-2
National Rys. of Mexico 4 1-2s	94
New York Central gen. 3 1-2s	89 1-4
New York Central deb. 4s	92 3-4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s	134 1-2
Norfolk & Western 1st con 4s	98 1-4
Norfolk & Western cv. 4s	100 1-2
Northern Pacific 4s	100 3-4
Northern Pacific 3s	70 3-4
Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s	93
Penn. cv. 3 1-2s (1915)	95 3-4
Penn. Con. 4s	102
Reading Gen. 4s	98 1-2
St. Louis & San Fran. fg. 4s	80 3-4
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 5s	87
St. Louis S'western con. 4s	76 1-2
St. Louis S'western 1st gold 4s	90
Seaboard Air Line 4s adj 5s	71
Southern Pacific col 4s	90
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	99 3-8
Southern P. R. R. 1st ref 4s	94
Southern Railway 5s	104
Southern Railway gen. 4s	77
Union Pacific 4s	100 1-2
Union Pacific cv. 4s	104 1-2
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s	96
U. S. Rubber 6s	102 1-2
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	103
Virginia Car. Chemical 5s	98 3-4
Wabash 1st 5s	108 1-2
Wabash 1st and ext 4s	87 5-8
Western Md., 4s	84 1-8
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s	88
Wisconsin Central 4s	90 1-4

Closing Stock List.

Allis Chalmers pfd	31
Amalgamated Copper	66 3-8
American Agricultural	42 1-2
American Beet Sugar	31
American Can	9 1-8
American Car & Foundry	54 1-2
American Cotton Oil	61
American Hide & Leather pfd	34 3-4
American Ice Securities	22 1-2
American Linseed	12 3-4
American Locomotive	43 1-2
American Smelting & Refng	76
Amer. Smelting & Refng pfd	103 1-4
American Steel Foundries	51
American Sugar Refining	117 1-2
American Tel & Tel	134 3-4
American Tobacco pfd	95 1-2
American Woolen	32 1-4
Anaconda Mining Co.	40 1-2
Atchison	101 1-8
Atchison pfd	101 1-2
Atlantic Coast Line	119
Baltimore & Ohio	112 3-8
Bethleham Steel	25 1-2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78 5-8
Canadian Pacific	196
Central Leather	27
Central Leather pfd	107 1-4
Central of New Jersey	290
Chesapeake & Ohio	82 5-8
Chicago & Alton	37 3-4
Chicago Great Western	25 3-4
Chicago Great Western pfd	47 1-2
Chicago & Northwestern	141
Chicago, Mil & St. Paul	125
C., C., C. & St. Louis	78
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34 1-4
Colorado & Southern	56 1-2
Consolidated Gas	134 1-4
Corn Products	14 1-2
Delaware & Hudson	164
Denver & Rio Grande	35 1-8
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	78
Distillers' Securities	29 3-8
Erie	26 1-8
Erie 1st pfd	44 1-4
Erie 2nd pfd	33 1-4
General Electric	143
Great Northern pfd	130 1-8
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	58 3-4
Illinois Central	132
Interborough Met	19
Interborough Met pfd	51 1-4
Inter Harvester	96 3-4
Inter Marine pfd	17 1-4
International Paper	11
International Pump	45
Iowa Central	18 1-2
Kansas City Southern	32 1-8
Kansas City Southern pfd	64 1-2
Laclede Gas	101 1-4
Louisville & Nashville	142
Minneapolis & St. Louis	30
Minn., St. P. & Sault St. M.	137
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	39
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	66 1-2
Missouri Pacific	67 1-2
National Biscuit	105
National Lead	74 1-8
Nat'l Rys. of Mexico 2nd pfd	36 3-4
New York Central	135 1-2
New York, Ontario & Western	43 7-8
Norfolk & Western	99 7-8
North American	68 3-4
Northern Pacific	125
Pacific Mail	24 1-2
Pennsylvania	131 1-4
People's Gas	105 3-4
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis	98 1-2
Pittsburg Coal	18 1-4
Pressed Steel Car	34 1-2
Pullman Palace Car	160
Railway Steel Spring	34
Reading	172 3-4
Republic Steel	30
Republican Steel pfd	93 1-2
Rock Island Co.	40 3-4
Rock Island Co. pfd	83
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd	38 1-2
St. Louis Southwestern	29 1-2
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	73 1-2
Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron	48
Southern Pacific	121 1-8
Southern Railway	25 1-4
Southern Railway pfd	59
Tennessee Copper	27
Texas & Pacific	20 1-4
Toledo, St. Louis & West	29 1-2
Toledo, St. Louis & West. pfd	60 1-4
Union Pacific	171 1-2
Union Pacific pfd	92 1-8
United States Realty	71
United States Rubber	38 1-2
United States Steel	78 3-4
United States Steel pfd	115 7-8
Utah Copper	44 1-4
Virginia Car. Chemical	59 1-4
Wabash	19 1-4
Wabash pfd	43 1-8
Western Maryland	44 1-2
Westinghouse Electric	61
Western Union	64 1-2
Wheeling & Lake Erie	31 1-2

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, June 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market, steady 55 cents.

ROSIN—Market, steady $3.90.

TAR—Market, firm, $2.25 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market, firm $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.25 for dip and $5.25 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 37, rosin $2.65, tar $1.70, crude turpentine $1.75 and $2.75.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	50
Rosin	168
Tar	(—)
Crude turpentine	37

Receipts, same day last year 42 casks spirits turpentine; 249 barrels rosin; 5 barrels tar; 41 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nothing doing. Quotations corresponding day last year 8 9-16 cents.

Receipts—11 bales, same day last year 72 bales.

PRODUCE MARKET.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith June 4th.)

PEANUTS—North Carolina, No. 1 $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel; Spanish $1.40 and $1.50; Virginias $1.00 and $1.10.

CORN—Firm 85 cents per bushel.

N. C. HAMS—Dull; hams 19 to 20; shoulders and sides 16 cts.

EGGS—18 to 19 cents.

CHICKENS—Spring 20 and 35; grown 45 to 50, scarce.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26 to 27c.

TALLOW—Firm at 4 1-2 to 5c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Good demand 80c. per bushel for yams.

HIDES—Dr., flint 14c; green 8c per pound

WOOL—Burr 18c.; free of burr 24 to 25c.

GEESE—Out of Season.

PORK—Out of Season.

SHEEP—Grown $1.00 to $2.50.

LAMBS—Good demand $1.50 to $3.00.

PEAS—White black eyes $2.25 and $2.50; lady fingers $2.75; clay and cow peas $1.75, hull.

IRISH POTATOES—New crop 65 cts per bushel, dull.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, June 8.—Rosin and turpentine firm.

Savannah, Ga., June 8.—Turpentine firm 56; sales 776; receipts 730; shipments 14; stocks 8,414. Rosin firm; sales 3,208; receipts 2,350; shipments 225; stocks 49,141. Quote: A, B, C, 4.15 to 4.32 1-2; D, 4.55 to 4.57 1-2; E, 4.80; F, 4.80 to 5.07 1-2; G, 5.10; H, 5.10; I, 5.15; K, 5.20; M, 5.25 to 5.30; N, 5.65; WG, 5.85; WW, 5.90 to 6.15.

Charleston, S. C., June 8.—Turpentine firm 55 3-4. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, 4.25 to 4.30; D, 4.35; E, 4.90; F, 5.07 1-2; G, 5.10; H, 5.12 1-2; I, 5.15; K, 5.20; M, 5.25; N, 5.40; WG, 5.70; WW, 5.90.

Foley's Kidney Remedy may be given to children with admirable results. It does away with bed wetting, and is also recommended for use after measles and scarlet fever. Robt. R. Bellamy.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Condition of Wheat and Rye—Area Sown This Season.

Washington, June 8.—The government crop report today shows the area sown to Spring wheat is about 19,742,000 acres, or 1,349,000 acres (7.3 per cent.) more than sown last year; the condition on July 1st was 92.8 as compared with 95.2 on June 1st, 1909. The condition of Winter wheat was 80.0, compared with 82.1 on May 1, 1910, 80.7 on June 1, 1909.

The condition of rye was 90.6 against 91.3 on May 1, 1910, 89.6 on June 1, 1909. The area sown to oats is about 34,380,000 acres, or 1,176,000 acres (3.5 per cent.) more than the area sown last year. The condition June 1st was 91.0 compared with 88.7 last year.

The area sown to barley is about 7,057,000 acres, or 46,000 acres (0.7 per cent.) more than the area sown last year. The condition was 89.6 compared with 90.6 last year.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, June 8.—The cotton goods market is quiet and steady with some light improvement noted in the demand for domestics for prompt shipment. Underwear for Spring 1911 is being offered at the prices current at the opening of last year. The silk trade rules very quiet in first hands.

Special low price on drummer's sample hats for ladies and children at Polvogt's. Reduced prices on trimmings. **

SMOKE

Cuban Blossom

CIGARS!

WHY

?

Because It Is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. Vollers

Wholesale Grocer.

Steamer Wilmington

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

In Effect From June 1st, 1910.

Leave Wilmington Daily Except Saturday and Sunday for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9 A. M. and for Carolina Beach at 2:30 P. M. Last Boat leaves Beach at 6 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., for Carolina Beach and Southport.

SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and for Carolina Beach at 7:30. Last Boat leaves Beach at 8:45 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Will be received for the 9 o'clock Boat Only. No dogs allowed at Carolina Beach. Ma 31-tf.

We Have Won a Game

Our stock is the best yet. A full supply of Spring Lamb, Veal, Beef, Mutton, Hams and Bacon, whole or sliced, raw or boiled. Prompt delivery and the best grades of meat our aim. Also a full line of fresh vegetables.

HOPKINS & DAVIS

FRONT STREET MARKET.

Stalls No. 1 and 2 south side; No. 1 and 3 north side. Phones 141 and 128.

jn 4 tf

The Edison Amberola

surpasses in beauty of tone, grace and design and elegance of finish any Phonograph on the market today. It is conceded by the best critics to represent the highest development of sound reproducing instruments. We would like to have you investigate that statement, if only to satisfy your curiosity.

The Amberola is on view in our store at all times. Drop in and hear a free concert at any time. We also carry a full line of other styles of Edison Phonographs and complete stock of Edison records.

J. W. Robinson & Co.

205 Princess St.

jn 5 tf

There are Oils and Oils

There is our Water White Oil, which is the best kerosene made, and there are inferior grades which smoke and smell and give a poor light, but retail for the same money. Make your dealer furnish you

Water White 150° Fire Test Oil

and your oil troubles will cease.

Cape Fear Oil Co.

'PHONE 873.

Special Summer Sale of Summer Dress Goods

We have just received an assortment of Black Jap Silk that is warranted by the Factory to be water proof, perspiration proof and spot proof, we are selling it for 45c and 59c per yard.

Japonica Silk, our 30c quality we sell for 24c per yard.

Kilkenny Linen Suiting in white only 18c quality, special price 10c.

Black Silk Grenadine, 75c quality at 38c.

All Linen Silk finish colored suitings, a 50c value for 25c, special.

We are selling 36-inch Linenettes in all colors at 10c per yard.

Splendid assortment of Linen Dress Goods selling them at 12 1-2c, 15c and 18c per yard.

A big assortment of colored Chambry, 10c quality for 8c, and the black diamond 12 1-2c quality for 9c.

Best quality of dress Ginghams at 10c per yard.

40-inch wide white Lawn, a nice quality at 10c per yard.

27-inch nice white Lawn fine thread, good quality at 5c per yard.

A big stock of Flaxons for 15c, 19c and 25c, the best wearing goods made in white goods.

40-inch Dimities in short lengths from 10 to 20 yard pieces at 10c.

French Lawn, 42 inches wide, a big stock on hand to move. We will sell our 25c quality for 15c, less than cost.

The very best quality of the American Prints, special price 6c.

Dress Ginghams, at 5c per yard.

37 1-2-inch wide Sea Island Shirting, goods that are worth 8c per yard, from 4 yards to 20 yard pieces we will sell by the piece at 6c per yard.

Anscoghan L. Bleaching, the best quality made for 9 3-4c per yard.

A beautiful soft Lonsdale Bleaching in 10 to 20 yard pieces, by the yard at 9c per yard.

In Fancy Silks

we have a good many things to close out, in this Department we will give a big reduction in most any style.

Black Taffeta Silks, yard wide warranted, we will sell for 89c per yard.

Summer Shoes of all kinds, we have a beautiful line of Oxfords for ladies and gentlemen in black, tan, bronze and white and red. For children we have them in black ,tan, bronze, white and red. We have all colors and all prices. A shoe that we sell for $1.50 in ladies is about the same of other people's $2.00 shoes.

Our $3.00 Men's Beacon Shoes look as good, wear as good and have the same style and fit as the regular $4.00 and $4.50 shoe has.

Ask to see our Beacon Oxfords, our prices are $3.00 and $3.50. They are a new light in the shoe business.

We have a large assortment of Hammocks that run in price from 98c, $1.69, $2.00, $2.25 and up to $5.00 each.

Mosquito Canopies at $1.19 complete, and largest sizes for $1.48.

The kind with the spring that fasten to the bed complete at $2.48.

Mosquito Netting by the bolt of eight yards in bolt for 50c .

Our Millinery Department

We have just received a big line of white chip and white hair hats. We have made a big reduction in our flowers and our ribbons.

We have also cut a good many of our hats from $1.50 to 98c each, not old stuff, but brand new, pretty shapes. You must remember that we trim all hats that we sell free of cost to the customers, which means a net profit of 50c to you.

35c yard No. 150 Ribbon we will sell for 25c per yard.

Gaylord's Big Store is filled with new goods for your inspection. He sells goods for strictly cash, thereby saves you a big profit on other merchants' losses. He gives premiums with all cash purchases and the best goods for the least money that can be bought.

At The

Big Department Store

On Front Street

Geo. O. Gaylord, Proprietor.

ju 5 tf

The COLUMBIA Refrigerator

If there is one thing more than another that a person should choose with care it is their refrigerator.

Your health is, to a certain extent, dependent upon it; for in it, for keeping, is placed the food you eat—your refrigerator must preserve.

The Columbia is the best by actual test—in it things keep perfectly—no taint—all parts easily removed for cleaning—we have them with both galvanized iron and white enamel linings. Prices $8.50 up. Water coolers all sizes.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

The Seashore Hotel

The ideal resting place in the South, finest bathing and fishing beach in the world. No mosquitoes. No flies. Through electric trains every 20 minutes connecting with A. C. L. and S. A. L. trains at Wilmington; 200 rooms, 120 en suite with private bath. Steel pier 740 feet out over the Atlantic. Two Orchestras with 21 skilled musicians. European cafe in connection with hotel. Now open. Booklets and rates sent on request.

E. L. HINTON, Mgr., — Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

ma 21 1m

CYPRESS SHINGLES

The largest stock in the city. King's Windsor Hard Wall Plaster, Atlas and Lehigh Portland Cement ,Lime, Calcine Plaster, Wood, Coal Etc.

W. B. THORPE & CO., Inc.

Phone 789.

THE WEATHER

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1910.

Meterological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M. Wednesday, June 8th:

Temperature at 8 A. M. 66 degrees; 8 P. M. 69 degrees; maximum 73 degrees; minimum 63 degrees; mean 68 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .03; for the month, 1.80 inches.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Wednesday 5.8 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina — Unsettled Thursday, Friday showers, light variable winds.

Port Calendar—June 9.

Sun Rises.....5 A. M.
Sun Sets.....7:22 P. M.
Day's Length.....14 hrs. 22 min.
High water at Southport 9:45 P. M.
High water at Wilmington 12:45 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meredith College—Announcement.
Murchison National Bank—N. C. Bonds.

Business Locals.

Lost—Gold Spectacles.
Wanted—Colored Girl.
A. J. Marshall—Notice.
Wanted—Board and Room.
Young Man—Wishes Board.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
W. H. Malpass—Cow For Sale.
Board—410 North Front Street.
J. G. Wright & Son—We Offer.
J. E. Crayton & Co.—With The Edison.
C. W. Polvogt Co.—Drummers' Samples.
M. C. Darby & Co.—Beautiful Summer Home.

SOUTHS VETERANS HONORED IN OHIO

(Continued from Page 1)

known officially as "Depot Prisoners of War, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio."

The greatest number of prisoners confined on the island at any one time was about 3,000. This was just prior to the close of the war. All in all about 10,000 officers and soldiers were imprisoned there and 220 deaths were recorded. Fourteen of the dead were buried on the mainland.

When the first prisoner died Mr. Johnson gave his consent to their burial on the island and the cemetery was laid out under his personal direction. No lease on the land was ever executed and no compensation given for its use. Subsequently, at the close of the war, Mr. Johnson, at his own expense, built a wire fence around the plot and kept it in repair for several years. Later on an officer from the Columbus Federal barracks visited the island and had the original fence removed and a more substantial one erected in its stead. For many years afterwards the cemetery was allowed to fall into decay until, in 1881, the veterans of McMeens Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Sandusky, O., paid a generous tribute to the men who had fought against them. They had the cemetery weeded and cared for and on the Memorial Day following, held services there similar to those held over the Union dead in Oakland cemetery, Sandusky.

Every succeeding Memorial Day up to three years ago they carried out similar services. As the veterans were all men in advanced years they were forced in 1907 to discontinue their trips to the island. They decided also that in view of the fact that up to that time practically no interest had been shown in the Confederate graves by either the relatives or friends of those buried there there was no demand on them to continue the services.

This action by the Grand Army post became widely known and drew the attention of the various Confederate organizations throughout the country to the neglected condition of one of the most memorable landmarks of the great struggle. The Daughters of the Confederacy became interested. The campaign was headed by the Robert Patton post, which raised the funds for the purchase of the cemetery and then issued another appeal for a fund to provide a suitable monument to the dead.

Money was liberally contributed throughout the South and a substantial amount was also raised in the North. The commission for the monument was given to Sir Moses Ezekiel who executed the statue in his studio in Rome and shipped it here a few weeks ago. The first photographs of it will be copywrighted by the Daughters of the Confederacy and sold, the proceeds to be added to the monument fund.

The historic value of Johnson's Island lies not merely in the number of famous soldiers who were confined there during the war but also in the many stories of attempted daring rescues which cluster about it.

THE MEXICAN MASSACRE.

Two Thousand Indians Sacked a Town and Killed Forty.

Mexico City, June 8.—With telegraph wires cut and operators murdered or forced to flee for their lives, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of a bloody massacre by Indian insurgents several days ago.

Meagre advices received by the government today estimate the number of killed at 40.

More than 2,000 Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack. The insurgents held Valladolid at last account, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings.

Federal and State troops and volunteers, numbering more than 2,000 men are concentrating at Dzitas, near Valladolid, and are about to march on the rebels.

Gen. Ignacia Bravo, commander of the tenth military zone, whose headquarters are at Santa Cruz de Bravo, in the province of Quintana Roo, has been ordered to the scene to take command.

Those engaged in the uprising are chiefly Indians of the towns of Xocen and Chichmilla, who never had been submissive to authority.

Reports as to the cause of the outbreak are conflicting. Some declare that it began with a protest against certain orders issued by the civil officer (Jefepolitica) in charge of the municipality, while others say that it was the result of a drunken spree.

BIG GATHERING OF EDITORS AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

(Continue. From Sixth Page.)

tion and is more convinced than ever of the injustice of the custom. Mr. Farriss said that the government did not do the work itself, but gave it to a certain large printing firm. He estimated that thousands of dollars were being paid into the coffers of this concern that should by rights be given to the printers throughout the country and would but for the fact that the government takes the work at a very low rate. Others who spoke on the matter were Messrs. W. C. Dowd, Jas. H. Caine, H. B. Varner, W. C. Hammer and T. J. Lassiter. Upon motion of Mr. Hammer the association reiterated and emphasized its protest and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions, not only to the Postmaster General and the North Carolina delegation in Congress, but to other members of the National lawmaking body.

Mr. J. H. Quinn, of Shelby, explained to the association something of the Cade "line casting machine", a recent invention, which Mr. Quinn says promises to revolutionize the printing business. The first machine is now being constructed and will be ready for operation in a few months. The machine, which will sell for about $700, will be a blessing for the weekly newspaper especially if it will do what the inventor claims. It is said that it can be operated as fast as a typewriter and it is impossible to transpose letters in words. The machine has many features that will cause it to have a wide sale if it proves practical and Mr. Quinn says there is no doubt but that it will do the work. Owing to the limited time yesterday afternoon the association did not take any action toward encouraging the inventor and the stockholders of the company, but the matter will probably come up today.

General Passenger Agent of S. A. L.

By invitation of President Atkinson, Mr. C. B. Ryan, of New York City, general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was present and addressed the meeting briefly, beginning by discussion of certain features of the rate question and the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and referring to an apparent conflict in the Sherman and Heyburn bills. Mr. Ryan said that while they have no organization hucksters and butchers usually charge practically the same price and that it was identically the same with railroads. After discussing briefly the rate bill now before Congress, Mr. Ryan said the Seaboard was receiving fine returns from its investments as to agricultural development, mentioning particularly the work of Mr. John T. Patrick, for some years industrial agent of the S. A. L. in founding Southern Pines, and other Winter resort places in Moore county. Many people, he said, probably thought Mr. Patrick crazy when he began the scheme of building towns in the sand hills of Moore county. But the experiment proved even more successful perhaps than Mr. Patrick thought when he undertook the work. Now it is possible, said Mr. Ryan, to grow grass as is grown in Kentucky and the development is being taken up all along the line.

In conclusion Mr. Ryan assured the newspaper men that the Seaboard Air Line was close to the people and especially to the press.

Following the address of Mr. Ryan adjournment was taken until evening.

Some Who Are Here.

Among those registered at the Tarrymoore Hotel for the press convention are T. G. Cobb, of Morganton, and Miss Lucile Cobb and Robbie Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, Smithfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sherrill, Concord; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Eury, King's Mountain; Maj. and Mrs. H. A. London, Pittsboro; D. J. Wichard and son, D. J., Jr. Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones, Warrenton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Noell, Roxboro; D. I. Edwards, Kinston; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Farriss, High Point; W. B. Thompson and J. D. Webb, Chapel Hill; W. J. Jordan, Snow Hill; R. H. Petree, Lagrange; Miss C. London and Miss C. Jackson, Pittsboro; O. F. Crowson and F. T. Williamson, Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hammer and daughter, Miss Harriet Hammer, Asheboro; W. K. Jacobson, Washington, N. C.; Maj. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; A. S. Carson, Sparta; Mrs. E. C. Register, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dowd and two children, Charlotte; Robt. M. Phillips, Greensboro; John M. Julian and son, Salisbury; Jas. H. Caine, Asheville; R. W. Vincent, Charlotte; H. C. Dockery, Rockingham; Jas. W. Atkins, Gastonia; J. H. Quinn, Shelby; Wm. Laurie Hill, Barium Springs; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Yeager and child, Charlotte; J. A. Smith, Bessemer City; Harry P. Deaton, Mooresville; J. P. Cook, Miss Miriam Dunville, Concord; Rev. Dr. P. R. Law and daughter, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Varner, Lexington; M. L. Shipman, Raleigh; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sharpe, Lumberton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Green and L. E. Huggins, Marshville; J. O. Atkinson, Elon College; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Moore, Lenoir; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wiggins, Maxton; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Johnson, Louisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Johnson and Miss Lois Johnson, Thomasville; W. B. Harker, Maxton; Isaac S. London, Siler City; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Swann, Marshall; A. A. Young, Troy; G. M. Beasley, Monroe; W. H. Stewart, Salisbury; M. Liddy, Lincolnton; R. C. Rivers, Boone; J. C. Patton, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boylan, J. G. Boylan, Jr., and Jack Boylan, Wadesboro; Mr. and Mrs. T. Larry Gantt, Whiteville; Mrs. Helen Gantt Mimms, Whiteville; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; H. L. Story, Edenton; John L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Bessemer City; Rev. Hight C. Moore, Raleigh; Thad R. Manning, Miss Manning and William Manning, Henderson.

Notes of the Convention.

Editor Wade H. Harris, of the Charlotte Evening Chronicle, one of the ablest and best known newspaper men in North Carolina, whose editorials are enjoyed wherever The Chronicle is read, arrived on the late Seaboard train Tuesday night and is a guest at The Seashore Hotel. Mr. Harris is accompanied by Mrs. Harris, Miss Annette Harris, Ashley Herron and Misses Ollie Brice, Eva Liddell and Julia Springs, all guests at The Seashore. Messrs. James and Richard Harris, who were here with the Charlotte Drum Corps last week, remained over for the convention.

Mr. H. S. Leard, of Raleigh, division passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, accompanied the large party that came in over the Seaboard Tuesday night, looking after their every want, and is a guest at The Seashore.

It was much regretted yesterday among the editors that Mrs. John B. Sherrill, wife of the popular secretary of the association, and Mrs. E. C. Register, of Charlotte, who accompanied Mr. Sherrill to the beach, were summoned home by telegraph on account of the critical illness of their brother, Mr. J. D. Lentz, superintendent of the graded schools at Concord, who has been ill several weeks with typhoid fever. Mr. Sherrill expected to have to leave on an early train this morning, but a telegram yesterday evening brought the intelligence that Mr. Lentz had improved somewhat.

Proprietor Moore, of the Tarrymoore, is looking after the editors in good shape and they are saying all kinds of nice things about him. This is lucky for the Tarrymoore. Editors are the greatest boosters and knockers in the world, when they have a knock coming to them, and it is good to know that they are pleased with the beach and the Tarrymoore.

President Atkinson received a telegram yesterday from Dr. S. A. Knap, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating that owing to illness in his family he would be unable to attend the convention and address the editors this afternoon. The inability of Dr. Knapp to be present is very much regretted.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has extended to the visiting newspaper men the courtesies of its handsome rooms on North Front street, where the editors will find a cordial welcome at any hour during the day.

Mr. J. Hampton Rich arrived yesterday to attend the press and good roads convention. He states that he has purchased the Rural Letter Carriers' paper of the South and removed it to Winston-Salem, from which place it will be published in the future. This is one of the most substantial papers of the South, having a circulation of 22,000, numbering among them some of the leading men of the Southern States. The paper makes a feature of pushing the good roads movement through the Rural Free Delivery Carriers.

Night Session.

The evening session of the Association at 8:30 P. M. was one that was peculiarly enjoyable and profitable, the features being two splendid addresses on different lines, the one by the Hon. W. C. Hammer, editor of the Asheboro Courier, and the other by Judge R. W. Winston, of Raleigh.

President Atkinson presided and there was a full attendance of newspaper men and ladies who were exceedingly appreciative of the intellectual and practical discourses upon two subjects of peculiarly vital importance and deep interest to editors and publishers. The first speaker was Editor Hammer, who is not only a well known newspaper man but who is the ablest and popular solicitor of the Tenth Judicial District. His address is published elsewhere in today's Star and it is not necessary to follow its trend here. It speaks for itself and its reading will convince that his address was a masterful presentation of "The Chief Aim and Purpose of a Newspaper." The speaker, a man of fine presence and eloquent of voice, spoke with emphasis and clearness and frequently his witty sallies and strong points were greeted with the most appreciative applause.

President Atkinson invited Major E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, to introduce Judge Winston, and the distinguished editor did so in words that were few but exceedingly apt. Judge Winston was greeted with warmth by the audience and that distinguished jurist greatly amused his hearers with a preface of humor which he remarked would lead up to the discussion of a very dry subject. However, to the newspaper publisher there was not a dry line in it, for it touched upon vital questions and was exceedingly informing as well as significant and impressive in its scope. The Judge is a man of keen perception and he presented to the editors an insight to matters which are of absorbing interest to the guild. The hearty applause which followed the conclusion of Judge Winston's remarks indicated how greatly his address was appreciated. The president of the Association thanked him, and upon motion of Editor Archibald Johnson, of Charity and Children, a rising vote of thanks was tendered. The address will later appear in full. The convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

Riding to Meet Teddy

Abernathys at Capital

Louis and Temple Abernathy, sons of John R. Abernathy, United States marshal at Guthrie, Okla., who are riding across country 2,000 miles from Frederick, Okla., to meet Roosevelt at New York, and who reached Washington last Friday night, inherit their father's courage and self reliance. The boys are now on the last lap of their journey and spent the day yesterday in Washington, being far ahead of their schedule. "No 'Diamond Dick' or 'Rattlesnake' stories for my boys," says Marshal Abernathy. "They shall have the real thing." Louis and Temple, all by themselves, took a 1,300 mile ride last year from Guthrie to Roswell, N. M., making a wide sweep back home through the Texas Panhandle. They were armed only with new pocket knives their father gave them. He is a great friend of Mr. Roosevent, who went hunting with him in Oklahoma in the spring of 1905. Jack Abernathy showed Mr. Roosevelt how to catch wolves alive with his bare hands. Soon afterward Mr. Roosevelt appointed him marshal.

MAIDSTONE-DREXEL.

American Woman Weds Viscount in London—Quiet Wedding.

London, June 8.—The marriage of Viscount Maidstone, elder son of the Earl Wilchinsea and Nottingham and Miss Margaretta Armstrong Drexel, daughter of Anthony Drexel, the first of three Anglo-American weddings to take place in London this month, was celebrated this afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster. But for the death of the King placing many people in mourning, this was to have been one of the big social events of the season. As it was there was a large attendance both at the church and at the reception held afterwards at Mr. Drexel's residence in Grosvenor Square.

The service was fully choral, the Bishop of London and Cannon Henson, of Westminster Abbey, and Rector of St. Margaret's, officiating.

The bridal procession was an unusually long and pretty one. The bride was accompanied by her father, who gave her away. There were ten bridesmaids. They were Lady Gladys Finch-Hatton, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Hilda Chichester, and Miss Essex Vere Gunning, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Rhoda Astley, daughter of Dowager Lady Hastings; Lady Violet Manners; Miss Sybil Fellows, daughter of Lord DeRansey, Miss Constance Combe, daughter of Lady Combe, Miss Edith Wayne, of Philadelphia, and two American brides-select, Miss Mildred Carter, who is to be married to Lord Acheson on June 21st, and Miss Helen Post to be married three days later to Montague Eliot, Charles Mills, son of Lord Hillingdon, was the best man. The two received many presents. The bride's father gave her a diamond tara and a medallion of diamonds, attached to a jeweled chain as well as an automobile in which Lord and Lady Maidstone are to tour the continent on their honeymoon. Mrs. Drexel's gift to her daughter was a rope of pearls.

PITCHER MAKES RECORD.

Pitched Eleven Innings Without Allowing a Hit or Run.

Woscester, Mass., June 8.—A new Eastern record for a "no hit, no run" game in baseball was made here today, it is claimed, when Harry Wormwood, of the Fall River team of the New England League, pitched for eleven innings without allowing a hit or a run, in the game with Worcester. Fall River won 1 to 0.

"The world's record for such a game is credited to Pitcher Torrey, of the Winchester, K., team in the Blue Grass League who on May 10th, 1909, pitched 17 innings without allowing a hit or a run."

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

BOARD—Permanent and transient 410 North Front street opposite A. C. L. offices. House under new management. Reasonable rates. Meals tickets furnished if desired. ju 9 1t*

FOR SALE—One large milch cow in good condition; will give 12 quarts of milk per day with feed. Easy to milk, price $50. Apply W. H. Malpass, Rocky Point, N. C. ju 9 3t thu su su.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against me are requested to file same immediately with A. J. Marshall, Attorney. L. J. Williams, East Wilmington. ju 9 1t*

WE OFFER AN INVESTMENT just 150 feet from Market street. Four lots, good for home, and good as a renting investment. Just a very few dollars cash secures the property. Let us show it to you—it is worth investigating. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ju 9 1t

YOUNG MAN wishes board. Private family preferred. Permanent if suited. State terms. Address W. L. G. care Star. ju 9 1t*

LOST—A pair of gold spectacles between A. C. L. office and Princess street. Name A. K. Hawkes on case. Reward will be paid. Finder return to Star office. ju 9 1t

HAT SALE—Drummers samples, ladies' and children's hats, $1.25 to $3.00 on sale Friday and Saturday. All at 50 cents, you may take your choice. Reduced prices on trimming. The C. W. Polvogt Company. ju 9 1t.

WANTED—A colored girl or woman for general housework. Good pay. Apply 218 South Third street. ju 9 1t*

FOR SALE—Beautiful country home modern, convenient to car line only five cents car fare. Call quick. M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate, 114 1-2 Princess street. ju 9 3t.

WITH THE EDISON Business Phonograph your letters are better dictated because there is nothing to divert your thoughts. They are better written because the stenographer writes from the words you speak and not from the notes she takes. There are a score of advantages in the use of the Edison System which we will be glad to explain to you. J. E. Crayton & Co. Dealers, Charlotte, N. C. ju 9 1t

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Suitable for one or two gentlemen. Five dollars ($5.00) per month. Apply 217 Market street. ju 9 1t*

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

ROOSEVELT'S marvelous career and African trip. Authentic, low priced book. Liberal terms. Outfit 50c. Remarkably easy seller. Many agents making $10.00 per day. Act quickly. Universal House, 1012 Arch st., Philadelphia. ma 31 ju 2 5 7 9 12 9t

NOTARY PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER: Expert typewriting and stenographic work. Multigraph circulars, imitation typewritten letters, forms, etc., startlingly cheap. Notary public also. Meares Harriss, 114 Princess street. 'Phone 708. ap 28 tu thu su tf

ARE YOU GOING on your vacation? See Uncle Charley for a good leather suit case, a good trunk, 108 Market street. Just a whisper from Front street. ap 28 tf

THE GILBERT HOUSE — Combines home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets, junction of all car lines. Electric lights and hot water. Table equals the best and rates reasonable. Transient $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Special rates to regular and table boarders. ma 20 tf.

DR. CHARLES T. HARPER—Practice limited to kidney, genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Offices 507-508 Southern Building, phone 1,166. ma 25 tf

IF IT IS GOOD workmanship and cleanliness that you are looking for, you can find both at The Orton sanitary barber shop. Six white barbers. Would appreciate a trial. ap 26 tf

SPECIALTIES—All sorts of fish and clam fritters; our regular dinners are growing in popularity every day; at the car junction, Front and Princess streets. Junction Restaurant. Phone 1598. ma 18 tf

BANANA and Pineapple sale today. Bananas 15 cents extra large. Dressed chickens and all vegetables. Dressed chickens always on hand. J. W. Batson. 'Phone 72. ju 7 tf

DO YOU WANT to make money, if so ship C. D. Gilbert your produce of all kinds, wool, tallow, hides and beeswax. You can always find him at 212 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. ju 5 tf

FOR RENT—Cottage at Front and Church streets, 503 Front; has five rooms, passage, bath and electric lights. Apply at 501 South Front or to J. E. Hall. ma 26 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT—Messrs. Foltz & Kendrick wish to announce that they have taken possession of the U. C. Ellis Studio. They have placed it in a perfectly sanitary condition, and are prepared to make the finest class of portrait work ever shown in Wilmington. ap 24 tf

TOUR TO EUROPE—Instructive, economical, leaving in July, conducted by Prof. Barozzi: France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany (Passion Play,) Brussels World's Fair, England. Wanted to complete a party of ten members. Information, references, P. O. Box 515, Wilmington, N. C. Telephone 1709. ju 5 2t*

WHEN YOU SELECT

An Article

from our stock whether it is for personal use or for the home, there's a feeling of absolute dependability goes with each purchase.

We are showing many moderately priced pieces of Jewelry—things necessary for daily wear. While not expensive they're still dependable.

Call and see them!

A. O. SCHUSTER
JEWELER
104 North Front Street.

Never Out **Bijou** Never Over
Change of Program Daily
5 Cents

Boarders Wanted

Good Board can be had at second cottage north of Lumina by day, week or month at reasonable rates.
ju 5-tf. MRS. A. A. NATHAN.

GUANO
FOR TOP DRESSING

397 Bags Nitrate Soda.
219 Bags Muriate Potash.
111 Bags Sulphate Potash.
287 Bags 4—10—4 Guano.
191 Bags 8—5—7 Guano.
117 Bags 6—5—7 Guano.
210 Bags 8—3—10 Guano.
360 Bags 8—4—4 Guano.
217 Bags 8—3—3 Guano.
487 Bags C. S. Meal.
461 Bags 16 Per Cent. Acid.
311 Bags Kainit.

W. B. COOPER
Importer and Jobber.
ju 7 tf

Modern Equipment

Up-to-date methods and efficient management enables this bank to handle private and family accounts with the same facility that it does the accounts of some of the largest commercial enterprises in the city.

Cordial welcome is extended to all to come in and talk over the desirability of opening an account here.

American National Bank
113 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

SHOE REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

AT
PETERSON & RULFS

A. D. Brown
Linen Department.

Irish and Scotch Satin Table Damask, Dinner Napkins, Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, Turkish Bath Towels, Silence Cloth, Plain and Hemstitched Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Wash Dress Goods.

Flaxons, Ginghams and Percales, Linens, Ramie and Congo Cloth, Crashe, Cotton Foulard and Gallitia.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department—Tailored Suits, Wash Suits, Separate Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Dressing Sacques and kimonas, Tailored and Lingure Shirt Waists.

Agents for Black Cat Hosiery, American Lady Corsets and Butterick Patterns.

Out of town orders will receive prompt attention.

A. D. Brown

ORDER
FRUIT JARS
From Us Now
DON'T DELAY.

Mason's 1-pt. Jars
Mason's 1-qt. Jart
Mason's 2-qt. Jars

Jelly Glasses—only six dozen to a case.
Rubbers, all grades, Jar Tops.
Full stock, prompt shipments and right prices.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.
ju 4 tf

North Carolina Maturing Bonds

may be presented July first to this bank for payment or for exchange into new bonds. Prepared this Bank will also be to sell new bonds to those wishing to invest.

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK
OF WILMINGTON
ju 9 tf

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 12

VOL. LXXXVI—NO. 68. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,316.

THE APPEAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO THE PRESS

(SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSERVATION.)

Address of Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Before North Carolina Press Association.

Public health is a part of the general problem of conservation that has thrust itself prominently before the national mind during the last ten years. Conservation on a national scale will require two or three decades to produce its full results. For this reason its benefits will be largely in the form of legacies for our children, rather than in immediate dividends for its promoters. To this extent, the present policy of conservation is an expression of a growing national altruism. And, as altruism means reserve energy over and above the need of self, we may regard this movement as an evidence of greater national power. Greater national power by reason of, first, a larger and more efficient population, and second, a great advance in useful knowledge, both of which have raised us to a plain of civilization high enough to permit of that greater foresight by which the land of promise becomes more clearly visible than ever before.

Concerns of Conservation.

National conservation has to do with things of common interest. Forest, waterpower sites, coal fields, and health concern every citizen who realizes his civic responsibility. The destruction of extensive forest by an individual or corporation may seriously handicap extensive communities through drought and flood. The control of extensive waterpower sites and coal fields tends to monopolize manufacturing, predisposing to high priced clothing and thinly clad bodies that will find additional difficulty in keeping warm on account of the high priced coal of a coal monopoly.

That health is a common interest, involving not only towns, counties, and States, but even the nation, you need only review the epidemic of plague on the Pacific slope to appreciate. Plague made its first apearance in Chinatown, San Francisco, March 1900. As soon as discovered the city health department quarantined. Business interest, as usual, squealed. Appealing to a Federal judge, they had that friend of business and profound authority on plague to declare the quarantine illegal. His learned judgeship further stated, "if it were in the providence of the court to decide the point I should hold that there is not now and never had been a case of plague in the city." However, the United States Marine Hospital and Public Health Service differed from that great sanitarian of the courts, and upholding the diagnosis of the city board of health, immediately re-quarantined. Then, the business interests influenced the State government of California to bring enough political pressure to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to have that head of national sanitation order the Surgeon General to remove the Marine Hospital Service quarantine. Finally, the Marine Hospital Service prevailed upon the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to investigate the alleged plague. This commission reported promptly February 26, 1901, about one year after the disease was first discovered, but, not even then did the commercial interests permit the publication of that report until April 19, 1901. By that time the disease had had ample opportunity to spread among the rats, so that today this disease, twice as fatal as yellow fever, and ten times as difficult to eradicate, is scattered all over the Pacific slope among the rats and ground squirrels. From these rodents it is conveyed by fleas to human beings and back to other rodents. Its eradication demands the destruction of all rats and ground squirrels in the infected districts. Unless this is done, this heretofore black death of Asia, which in the 14th century invaded Europe destroying 25,000,000 of the 105,000,000 population, will be conveyed through rats by means of commerce to the large cities of America. When it does appear in any city it means the eradication of all rats or the death of thousands of people. Already, nearly $2,000,000 have been spent in rat destruction on the Pacific slope, and the disease is by no means eradicated.

But plague is only one bond of common fate that unites individual welfare into a web of unnecessary sorrow. An epidemic of typhoid fever, or scarlet fever, or a number of cases of tuberculosis may be traced time and again to a town in a distant county or State whose municipal authorities are ignorant or indifferent in matters of sanitation.

Relative Value of Objects of Conservation.

The national natural resources are as closely related to national vitality as environment is related to health. Whatever conserves the one improves the other, but, in the battle for final success we must insist that the healthy body with a working brain is primary; the fat pocketbook secondary. "Health is the first wealth" and public health the most important object of conservation for several reasons.

In the first place, the future of an individual, or a set of individuals, is more dependent upon the quality of blood in their vessels, tissues in their bodies, and nerve cells in their brain-boxes than upon the kind of soil upon which they happen to be born. Irving Fisher, professor of Political Economy in Yale University, says: "Just as in warfare, it is not so much the gun as the man behind the gun that makes for success, so in industry, as Dr. Shadwell has shown, skill, knowledge, and inventiveness are the chief factors in determining commercial success and supremacy. The backward nations like China, are characterized by lack of modern inventions. The nations which are industrially most advanced have the railway, the steamship, the power loom, metal working, and innumerable arts and crafts. The change of Japan from a backward to a forward nation is at bottom the introduction of inventions. If conservation prevents lessened fertility, invention makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

"Future industrial competition will be increasingly a contest of invention. The world rivalry to develop the best system of wireless telegraphy or the best airship is but one example. The future will see the greates strides taken by the nation which is the most inventive. Now, the primary conditions of invention is vitality, a clear brain in a normal body. It is no accident that Edison is a health culturist, or that Krupp, Westinghouse, and other pioneers in industrial development have been men of vigor of mind and body.

"Finally, the conservation of health will promote the conservation of other resources by keeping and strengthening the faculty of fore-sight. One cause of poverty in the individual and the nation is lack of forethought.

"One of the first symptoms of racial degeneracy is decay of foresight. Normal, healthy men care for and provide for their descendants. A normal, healthy race of men, and such alone, will enact the laws or develop the public sentiment needed to conserve natural resources for generations yet unborn. When in Rome foresight was lost, care for future generations practically ceased. Prysical degeneracy brought with it moral and intellectual degeneracy. Instead of conserving their resources the spendthrift Romans, from the emperor down, began to feed on their colonies and to eat up their capital. Instead of building new structures they used their old Coliseum as a quarry and a metal mine.

"The problem of the conservation of our natural resources is therefore not a series of independent problems, but a coherent all-embracing whole. If our nation cares to make any provision for its grandchildren and its grandchildren's grandchildren, this provision must include conservation in all its branches; but above all, the conservation of the racial stock itself."

In the second place, the total material wealth of the United States is estimated by an expert, Mr. LeGrand Powers, of the Bureau of the Census, Washington, to amount to $107,000,000,000. The total monetary value of the human lives in the United States (See Senate document No. 419, pages 740-741) amounts to $250,000,000,000, or more than twice the value of our material wealth.

In the third place, the need of conservation of public health is the greatest of all conservation needs.

The annual number of deaths in the United States is 1,500,000, or one death for every sixty of the population. The annual amount of sickness amounts to the total incapacity of 3,000,000 people for the entire year, or one person out of every thirty loses an entire year's work on account of sickness.

Consumption alone carries away between 150,000 and 200,000 people every year, and leaves its seed of death flourishing in the bodies of 500,000 others. One of every seven deaths is due to consumption; one of every four preventable deaths results from this great white plague. In the registration area of the United States (representing 48 per cent. of the population and composed of the States that enforce an accurate registration of all deaths) government statistics show that between 15 and 30 years of age, economically the most valuable age, one out of every three deaths is due to tuberculosis, and in some parts of our country and in Germany one of every two deaths between the ages of 15 and 35 years is due to this terrible but preventable disease.

Typhoid fever is the curse of filth, and wherever found, is an index to the sanitary intelligence of the community. This disease imposes an annual tax of 35,000 deaths on the American people, and, in addition put 350,000 others to bed for an average of six weeks apiece every year.

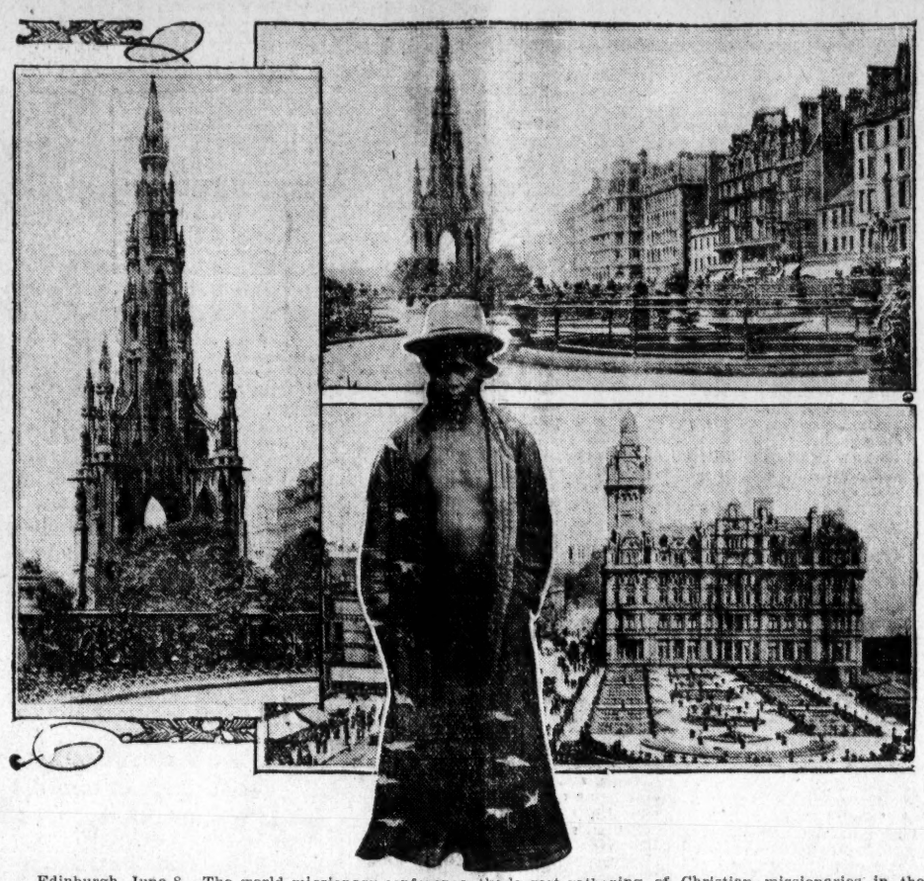
Malaria, nine-tenths a Southern disease, saps the life from 15,000 and 25 per cent. of the energy from 1,500,000 others every year.

Hookworm disease, whose frequency and importance is ten times greater than the very great prejudice against the facts concerning the disease, is the greatest single disease problem, tuberculosis not excepted, that we have to face. It does not cause many deaths or even many bedridden patients compared with its army of victims. Its greatest harm results from the lowering of the general vitality of its victims, thereby decreasing the desire to work, the ability to do a better quality of work, and leaving the portals of infection open and unguarded against the entrance of the forces of death, such as the germs of tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid and other infectious diseases. We must boldly and honestly face this disease and eradicate it, or cowardly, in a futile effort to evade the truth, throw our responsibility with this devitalizing plague upon our own children.

Then there is the social evil, estimated by specialists to comprise 2,000,000 syphilitic and 7,000,000 gonor-

(Continued on Page Ten.)

World's Mission Conference Now In Session at Edinburgh



Edinburgh, June 8.—The world missionary conference, the largest gathering of Christian missionaries in the world, was duly opened by the Duke of Argyll June 6th. Thousands of delegates from all parts of the world attending, the United States sending more than 1,000 prominent citizens, William Jennings Bryan, Miss Helen Gould and Seth Low, of New York, will be among the speakers. The principal topic of discussion will be over plans for sending missionaries among the savage tribes of the world. The conference is held once every ten years and will decide on plans for spending $10,000 in the special work of carrying the gospel to all parts of the world. In the picture are shown scenes in Edinburgh and a native of the Philippine Islands who has been civilized to the point of wearing a bath robe.

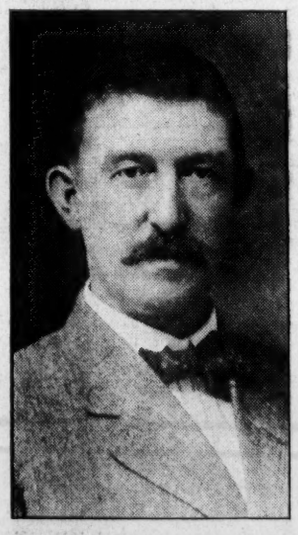
"HARMONY IN THE SANCTUM"

(Essay Read by Col. Wade H. Harris, of the Charlotte Evening Chronicle, Before North Carolina Press Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

Your executive committee requested that I should undertake to read a paper at this meeting of the Association, and the subject having been left to me, I have decided to talk along the line of good will in the shop.

A very much better condition prevails in North Carolina journalism today than in the recent past. Newer and better ideals are governing the press. The old time editor who was always looking for his toes to be trod upon, has given way to the editor who runs a business paper, who is



COL. WADE H. HARRIS.

Editor Charlotte Evening Chronicle, Charlotte, N. C.

devoting his talents to the development of manufactures and industries, to the uplifting of his community and State, and to the entertainment and instructions of his readers.

The old time newspaper was a knocker, andit never knocked harder than when its field was invaded by a newcomer. The editor who would go into a town where a paper was already "running," would be met with a club in the hands of his esteemed contemporary. He would be denounced as an invader of established rights; as a disturber of the peace, and parenthetically, the laziness of the town, and once a week it would be up to him to dodge a shower of mud balls.

But, as I have indicated, the times are changing. The newspaper business is being raised to its proper level. The editors who have been preaching that "competition is the life of trade" are themselves accepting the truth of the doctrine, as they should do. Where one paper can do good, two papers may do more good.

Instances of the more elevated tone of the press in this State are not lacking, and it may not be improper to cite a few. In Durham we have the ideal newspaper situation. The same is true in Wadesboro, in Monroe, in Asheville, in Hickory, in Charlotte and in Wilmington.

While in these towns the papers are in a sense competitors, the only strife is to see which can get out the better paper, which can give the most news and which can do the most good for the development of its particular community. In that way, the spirit of harmony in the sanctum is cultivated and the newspaper is performing its proper function.

The reader of the newspaper of today does not care for the petty prejudices of its publisher. A bilious editorial will disgust him. On the other hand, an editorial that will lead his mind into pleasant and profitable paths, will make him feel that he is getting the worth of his money.

Every editor should have political opinions of his own and should be free to express them. No editor should be an echo. And by this same token, there should be tolerance by one editor of the opinion expressed by another. It is this sort of policy that is leading to harmony in the sanctum.

One of the rocks on which the press is sometimes shattered into discord, is the tariff. A Democratic editor will pay ten cents for a straw hat and then go to his office and write a column editorial to prove that if the tariff on straw were removed, he might have gotten the hat for nothing. His Republican contemporary will come back at him with the argument that if the tariff on straw were killed the American-bound steamships from Europe would be little less than floating straw stacks and that what Samson and his foxes did for the corn fields of the Philistines, would not be a circumstance to what free straw would do for the farmers of the United States.

I, myself, am a sufferer of long standing from the tariff iniquity. It was in the campaign of 1884 that Rev. Tom Dixon, conceiving the idea that Senator Vance was not able to handle the tariff question, set in to help him explain it to the people. In a speech in Charlotte, Rev. Dixon got to an explanation of the tariff on hardware, and felt in his pockets for a knife to hold up as an example. I saved the situation by handing him my tariff paid knife. From that day to this I have never seen that knife, but I have made no howl about it.

The harmony plan is the most profitable one. The people do not like a quarrelsome paper and will take advantage of the first opportunity to stop it coming to their homes—and forget it. The paper that is bright of speech, cherry of tone and that gives the news as it comes, is the paper that is going to be in popular demand.

It is up to that standard that the newspapers of the South and of North Carolina are steadily working their way.

In this day, no newspaper has any call to knock another. That is an art of the past. The mission of the newspaper of the present time is to give its readers all the news that it can get, and in handling men and events, to do it honestly and candidly, and so far as it may be in its power, intelligently.

And here, under the spell of the sweetest harmony of the universe, that of the ever restless sea, pounding in and seething out, is of all the most fitting place and time to clasp hands, to let bickerings fly to the winds, and to enter into a compact to work for the good of our readers and for the advancement of all the material interests of North Carolina.

PINCHOT IN WASHINGTON.

Had Sharp Clash With Senator Smoot. Object of Visit.

Washington, June 17.—Former Forester Gifford Pinchot descended on the Capitol today for the avowed purpose of exerting his influence to prevent, if possible, the passage by the Senate of the administration bill to permit the President to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes.

This action was taken as the result of an interview he had with Senator Smoot, who is in charge of the measure, in which the former forester sought the adoption of an amendment striking out the provision which would permit of the exploration and purchase of withdrawn lands under the mining laws.

It is said there was a sharp clash between Senator Smoot and Mr. Pinchot, who had been fast friends for many years. Their views were directly opposed, and when they separated Mr. Pinchot announced that he felt it to be his duty to prevent the passage of the bill or bring about its amendment if it were possible for him to do so.

Wanted: 50 Men and Women.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., the enterprising druggists, are advertising today for fifty men and women to take advantage of the half price offer they are making on Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia and get a fifty cent package at half price, 25 cents.

So positive are they of the remarkable power of this specific to cure these diseases, as well as sick headaches and liver troubles, that they agree to refund the money to any customer whom this medicine does not quickly relieve and cure.

With Dr. Howard's specific at hand, you can eat what you want and have no fear of ill consequences. It strengthens the stomach, gives perfect digestion, regulates the bowels, creates an appetite, and makes life worth the living.

This is an unusual opportunity to obtain 60 doses of the best medicine ever made for half its regular price, with the personal guarantee of a well known business firm to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
—IN TEN DAYS—

Nadinola Cream

The supreme beauty requisite, is endorsed by thousands. Nadinola banishes tan, sallowness, freckles, pimples, liver-spots and other facial discolorations. Worst case in 20 days. Rids the pores and tissues of all impurities, leaves the skin clear, soft and healthy.

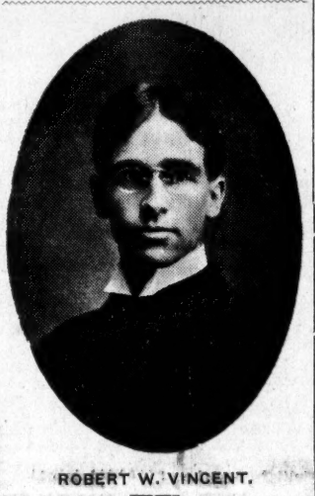
Directions and Guarantee in each package. 50c. and $1.00 by high class Toilet Counters or Mail. Prepared by NATIONAL TOILET CO., Paris, Tenn

OUR PROBLEMS VIEWED THROUGH BLUE GLASSES

(Essay by Robert W. Vincent, Managing Editor of the Charlotte Observer Before North Carolina Press Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—While perfectly cognizant of the fact that the ethics of our profession discountenance telling tales out of school, I cannot resist the temptation to expose the perfidy of your president and secretary in having taken advantage of my sweetness of disposition to impose upon me a task to which I am unequal, and thereby inflicting upon this association the unutterable woe which is about to be thrust upon it.

To be frank about the matter—I had mentioned casually to Brother Sherill the fact that there was a movement afoot to bring before the association a project which some of us thought would interest its members, but we desired no place on the programme. Imagine my consternation when I was hauled out of bed one fine morning by a telephone call from the president (with whom the secretary had undoubtedly connived) to tell



ROBERT W. VINCENT.

Managing Editor Charlotte, N. C. Daily Observer.

him what the subject of my essay would be! Could there be a more disgruntling situation—to be dragged from obscurity into the limelight and wantonly set upon the programme of this august body to read a thing with high sounding title of essay when all along I had been perfectly innocent of any intentional wrong? Unwarned of his treacherous purpose, and believing that Dr. Atkinson was my friend, I scented no danger when he hailed me, and to his "Art thou in health my brother," made salutation in kind, taking no heed to the sword that was in his hand. But he forthwith smote me in the fifth rib, and, by chance, my gaze resting upon a motto framed upon the wall, which had sunken deep into my system, I thought to strike back, telling him without hesitation that since he was so insistent my subject would be "Life is Just One Damn Thing After Another." And so it shall remain.

"Why," he exclaimed, "they would turn me out of the conference if I set such a thing on the programme." And that was my reward! I had drawn the mental picture, framed the climaxes and conclusions, and labelled it as the small boy did his first work of art—"This is a Horse", and your president has ruthlessly effaced the entitlement of my first great literary effort, though I freely admit that the production, by any other name, could be no worse. With this exposure I suppose he'll turn me out of the church.

But, gentlemen, I have harkened not to this treachery nor yet heeded the blandishments of Col. Wade Harris and my friend Dr. Cowan of The Wilmington Dispatch, who have conspired to sharpen an appetite of anticipation that is doomed to be dulled on the rock of disappointment. I shall not be a party to any plot to spoil the pleasure of you who have journeyed hither to be edified and despite that heralded announcement on the programme I shall not discuss our problems, for we have none.

Suppose you do labor for weary hours far into the night on a literary production which is to be your leading editorial, and await with mingled pride and anxiety the first paper from the press, only to find that the infallible linotype has added uniqueness to your production by spelling God with a lower case "g" and making your pathetic climax "heart-rendering"? You will have another lead editorial to write for the succeeding morning, and another opportunity to pray with the linotype operator and the proof-reader.

Suppose the society editor does omit from the leading function of the day the name of the hostess, and the aforesaid hostess and all her extensive connections stop the paper? The wrath of the women will not be new to you if you are a married man.

What matters it if, through the malicious machinations of the compositor and the proof-reader the smoothly worded announcement that Governor Glenn is to address the masses on prohibition at the auditorium tonight is controverted into the startling statement that the former chief executive will talk to "them asses"? The morally stunted of your readers will enjoy the item, and therefore you have pleased somebody.

What matters it if the Congressman from the steenth district dies suddenly in the night and the wide-awake correspondent at Mudville forgets that there is such a chronicler of news in existence as the Daily Clarion? Your competitor will get the news and spread it on thick, of course, but yon can print it the next day, and make it fresh enough to deceive the average reader by leading it with the funeral arrangements, and there is no occasion for any profanity.

Did it ever occur to you that the wisdom of all the ages is vested in these State correspondents? I would not discount those loyal souls who serve The Observer—they are all true blue—but harking to them recalls some incidents.

One night not long ago I received a tip from a correspondent in a border town in South Carolina that a prominent man in a nearby North Carolina village had been shot and killed. Immediately I wired the North Carolina correspondent—"Rush details of tragedy there today." Two or three days afterward I received a letter from the negligent correspondent. There was nothing to the report, he said, except that Brown was admiring the pistol of Jones (both were prominent citizens) when the gun went off, killing Jones. I quote him verbatim—"I knew all about this the day it happened," he wrote, "but I did not know you called this a tragedy."

On another occasion there was a Sunday night wreck on the Seaboard not many miles from Charlotte with 22 killed and as many injured. The tip came when telegraph and telephone offices were closed and the last train out of Charlotte had gone. Finally one correspondent, two miles from the wreck, was aroused and by 'phone instructed to hire a team, drive to the scene of carnage, hasten back to the nearest telegraph office and there hire an operator for the night if he could. His ornately written story of the wreck was received the next night by mail!

Could the layman know something of the difficulties we encounter and the handicaps by which we are hampered do you suppose many would grasp for even the lower rungs of the ladder of journalism? It looks easy, from the outside, to sit back and direct the movements of some bright young fellow, fresh from college, with a consuming ambition to become a Dana or a Watterson in a fornight. He plunges into the maelstrom of these mysteries with about as many practical ideas of the work before him as Eve had of the Chanticler hat, and with his horse sense warped by stuffing Greek and poring over logarithms. And some of these make good. Don't understand me to decry college training, but I do say that unless somewhere in that young man's system is implanted by his Maker a talent that calls him to this vineyard; a talent that can be brought to the surface by experience like a boil by sarsaparilla, then he had best decide quickly that what he heard was noe the voice of the Lord, but the voice of Eli.

Possibly all of you have heard of the experience of the city editor of a metropolitan daily who sent out one of these cub reporters on his first important assignment—to cover a wedding, the biggest of the season because of the social prominence of the contracting parties. The college youth bustled out in high glee. Midnight came and he had not turned up. Donning coat and hat the city editor went on a still hunt. He found that aspiring journalist chatting idly with a group of friends in front of a corner drug store.

"What's the trouble," he exclaimed with some heat, "what about that wedding story?"

"Aw, there was nothing to it", the cub exclaimed, "the groom didn't show up and there wasn't any wedding."

And that incident isn't overdrawn. I might go on multiplying similar pleasant reminiscences indefinitely, but they fall to the lot of all of us. We must go on in our humble way making presidents, building empires, fighting the battles of ward politicians and boosting church sociables. We must please all of the women and offend none of the men, and in the last analysis we are damned if we do and we are damned if we don't, so what's the use.

Fortunately, friends, there is a brighter side to this fascinating calling of ours. In the conduct of this job of running the world we sometimes contrive to pile up fame for ourselves that frequently scintillates through the brief span of our transitory lives even if it does fade or is snuffed out before it reaches posterity. The material desires that smack of the world, the flesh and the devil we can leave to the sordid commercialist. In our raiment we need not be gorgeously adorned, so long as we keep within the bare limits of the law; food is high but we can manage to live within our means—even if we have to borrow money to do it, and fuel for our needs in this life may be procured on subscription, while by our daily conduct we pile up that for the next. We get free passes to the moving picture shows, tickets to the occasional circus that strays our way, and once in awhile hand-outs from a church sociable. We are privileged characters at funerals, fights and fires—in fact, we butt in where the populace dare not tread.

I see a man pushing his way through the lines
Where the work of the terrible fire fiend shines:
"The chief?" I inquire, and a police-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

THE APPEAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO THE PRESS

(Continued from Page 9.)

rhoeal victims. These two diseases are more responsible for race degeneracy and depopulation than any other single cause.

Add to this annual tax of death 35,000 victims of diphtheria, 15,000 victims of scarlet fever, 10,000 victims each for measles and whooping cough, and you have hastily reviewed the principal causes of death in the United States.

But after all, the need for conserving health must rest upon more than this enormous death rate. Multiply the ghastly figures by ten, and unless these diseases can be prevented any time we give to their consideration will be wasted in worry. But these diseases are almost wholly preventable. For more than 20 years the truth, clothed in the words of Pasteur, "It is in the power of man to cause all parasitic diseases to disappear from the world," has rested its responsibility upon man's indifference.

To the question of preventability there are three answers: the answer of opinion, the answer of science, and the answer of results. All these answers are confirmatory of each other; all are emphatic affirmatives. Every medical authority in the country assents to the preventability of these diseases. But this answer of opinion, even though it rests on long continued study by experts, even though in every case the experts confirm one another, is not convincing enough to serve as the final answer to so important a question. Science answers in the words of her beloved apostle, Pasteur, "It is in the power of man to cause all parasitic diseases to disappear from the world." However, we shall disregard the answer of opinion and science this evening. Reasons: First, because it is unfair to any mind to attempt to compel it by majorities; dogmatism is mental impoliteness. Second, the language of science—the language of the test tube, the microscope, the blood counter, etc.—is as out of place in a lecture before a popular audience as is a lecture in German or French. The third answer, the answer of results—the Great Teacher's "by their fruits ye shall know"—is the highest court of appeal for the decision of this important question. Fortunately, this court has answered this question many times, and answered in language whose meaning cannot be misconstrued. Let us look at some of these opinions, the answer of results in some of the many cases where preventable measures have been applied.

One may easily see results in the conquest of disease in the continually lengthening of the span of life, as shown by the government statistics. The statistics of Geneva in the 16th century show the average duration of life at that time to have been 21.2 years. From this it has increased to 44 years, the present average duration of life. During the last century many countries have increased the average duration of life at different rates. England and Wales at 8.2 years per century; France at 6.8 years per century; Prussia at 18 years per century; Denmark at 8.1 years per century; Sweden at 12.7 years per century. During the years from 1890 to 1900 there was an increase in the average duration of life in the United States of four years. All of these changes in the average duration of life are directly traceable to sanitary changes. The duration of life in India, where sanitation is unknown, is the same today as it was in 1880. For thirty years the average duration of life in that country has remained unchanged, and is only 23 years. So much for the effect of sanitary laws on the duration of life.

In 1887, when the French were trying to dig the Panama canal, there was an annual death rate in the Canal Zone of 100 out of every 1,000 inhabitants; one out of every ten died every year. When the United States took sanitary control in 1905, there was a death rate of 65 per 1,000. In four years Col. Gorgas has, mainly by killing mosquitoes, reduced this mortality to 25 per 1,000, and for this country of 120,000 inhabitants this means 4,800 lives saved every year.

Take a few of many examples of individual diseases: Typhoid fever is conveyed by impure water in from 40 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the cases; by flies in from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the cases; by raw foods—usually mik—that has been handled by some one who has the disease in its early stages, or who has recovered from the disease, but still carries the poison, or who is in contact with a case of the disease. The relation of water to the disease is beautifully shown in the histories of towns that change from an impure, unfiltered water, to a pure, filtered supply. Filtration in ten cities of the State of New York resulted in an average reduction of 56 per cent. of the typhoid death rate, and a minimum reduction of 44 per cent. and a maximum of 80 per cent. Munich's filter plant gave a reduction of 96 per cent. of the previous typhoid death rate, saving thereby 702 lives a year and preventing 7,020 cases of typhoid fever in that city of 250,000 population. Examples might be continued if I were not afraid of exhausting your patience. The relation of flies to the disease is seen in the difference between the record in the Spanish-American war and the Japanese soldiers in the Japanese-Russian war. When the United States began preparing for war with Spain she concentrated her troops at Chickamauga. Some of the recruits arrived at the camp in the first stages of typhoid. While still up and going about, they deposited their intestinal contents containing the germs of typhoid fever in the opened latrines which were close to their mess halls. Flies feasted on the contents of the latrines between meals, and on the soldiers' food during meal hours. In this way the germs were carried from the infected stools of the sick through the food to the systems of the well. Proof of every detail of this statement is clear, but time forbids me to deal in detail where general truths are so many and so far-reaching in their importance.

Suffice it to say that the American army, numbering 107,000, had 20,100 cases of typhoid, and 1,500 deaths. Nearly one-fifth of the soldiers had the disease; 1 out of every 68 died of it. The mortality from typhoid was nearly five times greater than the mortality of the Spanish bullets. The Japanese Army of 1,200,000 were as careful in killing flies and screening their food from them as they were in finding pure water to drink. Results: Only 310 deaths—one-fifth as many deaths in an army almost twelve times as large as the American Army. We lost 1 out of 68 from typhoid; they lost 1 out of 4,000. One army took no precautions against flies, the other did. This disease has had its death rate reduced 44 per cent. in the United States since 1880.

Take malaria as a preventable disease: Science says no mosquitoes, no malaria. As the life of a mosquito is very short—probably not more than an average of three months— all that is necessary to kill them is to prevent reproduction ,breeding. To do this, drain stagnant pools; if you cannot drain them put oil (one ounce to every 15 square feet of surface) on them every two weeks; if unable to drain or cover with oil, stock the reservoir with fish, have no heavy undergrowth within 200 yards of the residence. These measures applied in Ismalia, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, whose very existence was threatened, completely rid the town of the disease.

Tubrculosis has been decreased in its death rate from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. in different places since 1880; diphtheria, 80 per cent. These are but a few thousands of cases of prevention scattered about in the literature, and, with all this positive evidence of preventability ,there is no negative evidence in the form of cases when measures claimed to prevent the disease in question have been applid without preventing it.

But prevention may be possible but not practicable on account of its cost. Compare, then, the difference in the cost of disease prevalence and disease prevention.

The cost of disease is to be obtained by finding the value of the average life, which disease destroys, and then multiply this figure by the number of lives lost. Such an estimate would leave out doctors' bills, druggists' bills, undertakers' bills, time lost from sickness, and the inestimable cost of suffering and sorrow. Such an estimate would, to this extent, be too low, but the figure arrived at will be large enough to stagger the imagination even then.

Fifty years ago there was a monetary value placed on a life that could produce only the cheapest form of labor—unskilled labor—and a life so backward in development as to be considered unworthy of citizenship. Such a life was bought and sold at from $750 to $1,500. The Government values the newly landed immigrant, the man without patriotism, without even our language, at $875. The tax that he will pay, and that is paid on the property that he will produce, will amount to the interest on a principal of $875. Voluminous statistics, collected by departments of commerce and labor show, in the opinion of experts on the subject of political economy, that the average American citizen leaves the world $1,700 better off than it was when he arrived in it. That is to say, the average American produces $1,700 more than he consumes. This is a figure accepted by expert statisticians as to the value of the average American life. I will say right here that this is Irving Fisher's lowest figure.

Multiplying the 85,500,000 inhabitants of the United States by $1,700, the value of each, we find that the vital assets of our country are $145,350,000,000, while all the other wealth —that is, our material wealth— amounts to $107,000,000,000 The loss from preventable disease would be 600,000 preventable deaths multiplied by $1,700, the value of each, amounting to $1,020,000,000 a year.

Our loss from tuberculosis per year amounts to 150,000 deaths multiplied by $1,700, or $250,000,000, to prevent which we are now spending, all told, in the United States, about $8,000,000. The work against tuberculosis since 1880, feeble and desultory as it has been, involving a total expenditure of not over (I think we are very conservative to say) $50,000,000, has reduced the disease in some places 40 per cent, which, if general would mean a saving each year of 73,500 lives, with a monetary value of $124,950,000.

The tremendous death rate of young children, calculated on the same basis as tuberculosis, means a loss of not less than $130,000,000 life assets to our country. In this connection we recall that in Huddersfield, England, where the average annual infant death rate for ten years was 310, that a campaign of education of mothers in regard to infant feeding reduced the average by 98 deaths to 212. The cost of the campaign was $2,000; 98 children were saved. The average child, therefore, costs $20.40 to save its life; average value of life $1,700.

Take another example. The ten cities of New State that reduced their typhoid death rate 56 per cent. by filtering their water, save, each year, 184 lives. Each of these at $1,700 amounts to $312,650 saved. The cost of filtration, including interest on money invested in plants, repairs, wear and tear, attendance and all, does not exceed $120,000 a year. It therefore cost $120,000 to save $312,650 worth of property—vital assets—a net saving of $192,650. This figure is the lowest possible estimate. It leaves out lives saved by filtration from other diseases, and Hazen, one of the best American authorities, claims that where one typhoid death is prevented by filtration ,two deaths from other diseases are prevented. It takes no account of the fact that 90 per cent. of typhoid deaths are adults with an average value of $5,000 instead of $1,700. It takes no account of doctors', druggists' and undertakers' bills, time lost from sickness, suffering and sorrow.

Consider again the cost and returns of the Panama Canal Zone sanitation. As I have already pointed out, 4,800 lives are saved. These, at $1,700 per life, amount to a saving in vital assets of $8,160,000, which costs about $120,000 a year for sanitation.

Take the financial gain, through the control of yellow fever. Gen. Leonard Wood says this one discovery "saves the commercial interests of the world a greater financial loss in each year than the cost of the entire Cuban war." Through this discovery the city of Havana alone is saving over a million dollars in vital assets every year, not to mention its profits, through non-interference with its commerce, and the saving from other needless sick expenses. This is costing the city not over $75,000 a year.

Malaria occurring in the towns of Ismalia and Klang and Port Swetingham has been eradicated at about 25 cents to 50 cents per capita tax a year. Before this was done the towns were rapidly becoming uninhabitable.

In every case prevention costs less than one-twentieth the cost of prevalence ,and in estimating the cost of prevalence only the life value is used, the losses through doctors', druggists' and undertakers' bills, the suffering and sorrow of it all, are not included.

In the fourth place, the conservation of health and life is the greatest of all our civic obligations. Going back to one of the most ancient, to the best known, most fundamental, and comprehensive of all legal writings, the decalogue, we find that the Supreme Judge, in his omniscience, laid down, in his first four laws, rules governing our relation to Himself; in His fifth, rules governing our relations to our parents; and, in His last five laws we find the rules governing our relation to our fellow-mortals. But first of the last five, first of the laws governing our relation to one another, comes the law protecting life, then fellow laws protecting those things for which life is fundamental, chastity, property, reputation, and neighborly comfort. "Thou shalt not kill" holds the first place over all laws, not by haphazard, but by omniscent design. And note the comprehensiveness of this law; no provisos restricting the meaning of kill to acts of commission, and placing beyond its pale those civic irresponsibles who ignorantly or indifferently ,through passive omission, become particeps criminis in the needless death of 500,000 Americans, every year. Our civic obligations pertaining to our neghbor's health and life are our greatest civic obligations, and no man can question that principle.

Present Status of Public Health.

Notwithstanding the fact, that the importance of public health and the arguments for conserving it pass everywhere as intellectual currency without protest, when we come to examine what is being done in this direction, we find that our efforts are shamefully inadequate. We boast a great people, and appear to nullify the claim in spending less for their health and life than is spent by other great nations for the same cause. Last year the United States spent for all purposes about $800,000,000. Of this, $560,000,000 or 70 per cent. was spent for pensions, for the army, and for the navy, or for wars past and wars anticipated. Three per cent. was spent directly and indirectly for health; one per cent. only directly for health. Alongside of this enormous expense for wars and their effect and the comparative small expense to prevent disease, I beg to call your attention to the fact that tuberculosis destroys in one year, nearly as many lives as were lost on both sides in the Civil War during four years. That in the war with Spain 1,580 American soldiers lost their lives from typhoid fever and only 310, or about one-fifth as many were killed outright in battle. Or for one killed in battle fourteen died from disease. And here I may remind you again of Gen. Leonard Wood's remark, that the discovery made by the yellow fever commission saves the commercial interest of the world more in one year than the entire cost of the Cuban war.

North Carolina is the fourteenth State in population, and about thirteenth in her public health appropriation. She is spending only six mills per capita for health, or about one-quarter of a cent on health for every hundred dollars worth of taxable property. Our total State appropriation for public health is $12,500. South Carolina spends $18,000; Virginia $25,000; Kentucky $30,000; Florida $60,000; Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and so on. While for our health the State spends $12,500, she spends through the Department of Agriculture (and most wisely spends too) about $112,000 a year on her animals and plants. It reminds one of the following story, which as the author says is "not a fable but straight goods."

The Young Mother and the Fat Hog.

Not a fable; simply straight goods.

One time a little mother, who was only 25 years old, began to feel tired all the time. Her appetite had failed her for weeks before the tired feeling came. Her three little girls, once a joy in her life, now became a burden to her. It was, "Mama, Mama," all day long. She never had noticed these appeals until the tired feeling came. The little mother also had red spots on her cheeks and a slight dry cough. One day, when dragging herself around, forcing her weary body to work, she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest, her head grew dizzy and suddenly her mouth filled with blood. The hemorrhage was not severe, but it left her very weak. The doctor she had consulted for her cough and tired feeling prescribed bitters made of alcohol, water and gentian. This gave her false strength for a while, for it checked out her little reserve. When the hemorrhage occurred she and all her neighbors knew she had consumption, and the doctor should have known it and told her months before.

Now she wrote to the State Board of Health and said: "I am told that consumption in its early stages can be cured by outdoor life, continued rest, and plenty of plain, good food. I do not want to die. I want to live and raise my children to make them good citizens. Where can I go to get well?" The reply was "The great Christian State of Indiana had not yet risen to the mighty economy of saving the lives of little mothers from consumption. At present, the only place where you can go is a grave. However, the State will care for your children in an orphan asylum after you are dead ,and then in a few years a special officer will be paid to find a home for them. But save your life —never. That is a cranky idea," for a member on the floor of the Sixty-fifth Assembly said so. "Besides," said he, "it isn't business, the State can't afford it." So the little mother died of the preventable and curable disease, the home was broken up and the children were taken to the orphan asylum.

A big fat hog one morning found he had a pain in his belly. He squealed loudly and the farmer came out of his house to see what was the matter. "He's got the hog cholery," said the hired man. So the farmer telegraphed Secretary Wilson of the United States Agricultural Department (who said the other day he had 3,000 experts in animal and plant diseases), and the reply was: "Cert., I'll sen you a man right away." Sure enough the man came. He said he was a D. V. S. and he was, too. He had a government syringe and a bottle of government medicine in his handbag, and he went for the hog. It got well. It wasn't cranky for the government to do this, and it could afford the expense, for the hog could be turned into ham, sausage, lard and bacon.

Anybody, even a fool, can see it would be cranky for the State to save the life of a little mother, and it could not afford it, either.

Moral: Be a hog and be worth saving.

What the Press May do for Public Health.

The unbridled press is the most powerful influence in a democratic government. But power and responsibility go hand in hand, they are "twins by nature tied."

The great need of public health is education. It is education that makes public sentiment of which law is born, and by which law is enforced. Now, the two great educational agencies are the press and the public schools. The press educates the voters; the school educates the children. In raising the structure of civilization the press directs and places the scaffolding; the school follows with the permanent structure. Not until the press has seriously considered its relation to this life and death problem will the crusade for public health be deeply felt.

To do this, the editors will not need a five foot shelf of books; a half inch will do. Senate document No. 419 and Vol. X. Columbia University Quarterly will supply 95 per cent of the facts of this problem. And, let me say here, that if you will not undervalue this literature because it cost you nothing, I will supply every editor in the State with both of these publications. In addition, every paper should receive the bulletins of their own State Board of Health and other State Boards of Health, all of which may be obtained by requesting the secretaries of the different Boards of Health to send them to you.

Finally, I trust that your body will appoint a committee to consider the advisability of formulating some plan of co-operative work, through which the North Carolina Press Association and the State Board of Health may work hand in hand for a great improvement in public health—the greatest of all our civic obligations.

FIFTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Great Work Being Done by This Congregation—The Pastor.

Editor Morning Star:

Dear Sir:—Knowing your interest in the progress of every phase of our city life I am giving you a few evidences of the progress of Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, in the recent past. We move so noiselessly that the public knows but little of what we are really doing.

I have been pastor of this church during the last three and a half years. During that time the church has raised and expended in the cause of God more than $15,000.

During my pastorate, to date, we have received into the membership of the church 133 new members.

We now have a membership in round numbers, of 450. A peculiar fact about our membership is that quite 75 per cent. of them are young people, either in the prime of life or younger, a remarkable fact, which is evidence of the fact just stated, is that since December, 1908, only two of our members have died, while one of those persons was 60 years of age and the other 72.

Our Epworth League now numbers a membership of 75, in round numbers.

We have a Baraca Class also, with an enrollment of 35 young men.

Our Sunday school, of which Mr. W. H. Schaefer is superintendent and Mr. J. W. Fleet secretary, has an enrolment of 250, with an average atendance of 175.

Our church building cost, in the year 1889, when it was built, $35,000. Today it is in an almost perfect state of preservation; and at present cost of material and labor could not be replaced, I am quite certain, for less than $50,000.

We are comfortably housed and we are a little multitude full of the vigor of young life.

We are not rich in this world's goods; but we are splendidly endowed with the vim and vigor of the clean living of our people.

We are grateful to the great head of the church for the prosperity in eternal things, that is being given us.

Yours sincerely,

K. D. HOLMES,
Pastor.

S. S. S. CURES RHEUMATISM

The cause of Rheumatism is an excess of uric acid in the blood. The uratic impurity gets into the circulation by absorption, usually because of constipation, weak kidneys, and other systemic irregularities. Then the blood becomes weak and sour and irritating urate particles are formed in this vital fluid. When in this impure condition the blood can not furnish the necessary amount of nourishment to the different muscles, tendons, nerves and ligaments of the body. Instead it constantly steeps them in the briny acrid matter, and the gritty, urate particles collect in the joints, which causes the pains, aches and soreness of Rheumatism. Liniments, plasters, etc. may relieve the acute pain of an attack of Rheumatism, but such treatment does not reach the blood and therefore can have no permanent good effect. There is but one way to cure Rheumatism and that is to purify the blood of the acid poison. S. S. S. goes into the circulation and attacks the disease at its head. It removes the cause for the reason that it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It filters out every trace of the sour, inflammatory matter, cools the acid-heated circulation, adds richness and nourishment to the blood and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. does not patch up, it cures permanently. S. S. S. is especially valuable as a remedy for Rheumatism because it does not contain a particle of harmful mineral in any form. It is purely vegetable, a fine tonic as well as blood purifier. Book on Rheumatism sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Danderine

EVERYBODY CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR NOW, and they don't have to wait weeks and months for results either. You will notice marked improvement after the very first application.

Danderine is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the scalp and the hair soon shows the effects of its wonderfully exhilarating and life-producing qualities. It is pleasant and easy to use—simply apply it to the scalp and hair once a day until the hair begins to grow, then two or three times a week till desired results are obtained.

Grows Hair and we can PROVE IT!

A lady from California writes in substance as follows:
I have been using your wonderful hair tonic for several months and at last I am now blessed with a wonderful suit of hair that measures over 48 inches in length; the braid is over 8 inches around.

Another from New Jersey:
After using sixth bottle I am happy to say that I have as nice a head of hair as anyone in New Jersey.

This **Great Hair-Growing Remedy** can now be had at all druggists in three sizes, **25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle.**

Cut This Out

Free To show how quickly **Danderine** acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this free coupon to the **Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago,** with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage.

The Real Attraction

Is not the man in the window, but the hundreds of useful articles of Furniture on our floors. Our stock is by far the most complete, the largest, the newest in the city. As usual, our prices are much lower. All are cordially invited to walk through and be convinced.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.
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Something Good

in Flour and at a low price SEE.

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THAT'S ALL.

It's for the feet and it is good. 25c.

St. John's Sunday School Gets the Piano.

St. John's Sunday School	32,539
Mrs. Williams	21,346
Miss Bornemann	19,762

Rubberset Tooth Brushes and Lather Brushes. The most complete line ever sent out from the factory. Specially selected for us, from 10 cents to $3.00 each—see display in our window.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.
FRONT AND GRACE STREETS.

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SULPHUR---HANCOCK SULPHUR COMPOUND

LIQUID. LARGE, $1.00. SMALL, 50c. Effective for Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Poison Oak, Insect Stings, etc. All Skin Eruptions and Scalp Ailments.
You need not go to the Sulphur Springs; this gives you a perfect Sulphur Bath and invigorating Tonic Drink.

TABLETS For Bottle [50 tablets] 50c. Results are surprising, for URIC ACID Corrective, Purifying the Blood, Toning the Stomach, and in the treatment and prevention of INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, Lumbago, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Gout, Nephritic Colic, Stone in the Kidney and Bladder, and most Kidney, Liver and Stomach Ailments.

OINTMENT. LARGE JAR, 50c. SMALL 25c. A MAGIC WONDER for Hemorrhoids, Piles, Sore Swellings, Inflamed or Chafed Parts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Splendid for the Complexion; Keeps the skin soft and removes Pimples, Blemishes, Blackheads, etc. Try it. For Sale by Druggists. Manf'd by HANCOCK LIQUID SULPHUR CO., Baltimore, Md.
If your Dealer can't supply you, send by Mail or Express, prepaid. Write for booklet on Sulphur.

Spring and Summer Changes of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 5th, 1910.

On the above date the Southern Railway will put in operation their Elegant Summer service of Sleepers and Parlor Cars from all important points. Jacksonville, Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, Columbia, Charleston, Norfolk, Raleigh, etc., to

Western North Carolina Resorts, "The Land of the Sky."

and all other Summer Resorts. Cheap round trip rates effective May 15th, to September 30th, final return limit October 31st, 1910.

For further information regarding rates, schedules, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to your nearest agent or the undersigned.

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Rates to the

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From Wilmington

To Washington $16.00
To Baltimore.....$18.00
To New York $26.00
To Philadelphia $22.80

Final Return Limit
OCTOBER 31, 1910.
Liberal Stop-Overs.

W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
Phone 160.

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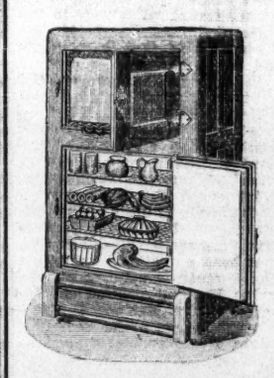
NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the Superior Court of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein the City of Wilmington is plaintiff and Harding Johnson, Alice Johnson, Harding Johnson, Jr., Alice Johnson, Jr., Elizabeth Johnson, Mildred Johnson, and Wm. L. Smith, administrator, are defendants, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in New Hanover County, on the 25th day of June, 1910, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following place or parcel of land, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Chesnut street 90 feet east of the northeastern intersection of Third and Chesnut streets; runs thence east along the said northern line of Chesnut street 75 feet to an alley; thence north and parallel with Third street 174 feet to a brick wall; thence west and parallel with Chesnut street 75 feet to the Mauger London line; thence south along the said London line 174 feet to the beginning.

This the 26th day of May, 1910.

W. P. MANGUM TURNER,
ma 26 oaw 4w thu Commissioner.

White Mountain REFRIGERATORS



are strong, durable and sanitary. Having a removable ice chamber with duplex grate and removable waste pipe makes it easier to keep clean than any refrigerator made.

Several styles to select from.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
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CHAPMAN MANOR AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE:
Both houses built of stone; highest point on the Western Maryland Railroad; two hours from Baltimore; open all the year. Address John W. Welch, as above, or at the "Newell" 9 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Newly furnished; superior table, comfortable and homelike; under same management.

BUSINESS SIDE OF PAPER

Essay Read Before State Press Association Yesterday by Editor O. F. Crowson, of the Burlington News.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Brother Members of the Press Association:

In discussing the question assigned me, I shall confine myself to that side that pertains to the Country Newspaper. For two reasons: First, this is the only side with which I am familiar, and second, because it concerns three-fourths of the members of this organization.

In order to discuss or appreciate the business side of the newspaper, we must consider the newspaper in all its relations and departments. We must consider its opportunities, its advantages, disadvantages, its possibilities, and its entire work.

We are optimistic by nature and we see before us a glorious future, a more useful future. There were two Irishmen working on a brick building Mike had gone to the fifth floor to carry a load of brick while Pat sat down on the window sill on the second floor to rest. He heard some one call for help and as he looked out, he saw Mike pass by, plunging head foremost from the fifth story to the stone pavement beneath. With that characteristic optimism so generally observed in these people, Pat shouted out, "Mike, hold up your head and keep your nerve. You are doing fine this far." So whatever the difficulties, the dangers, the hardships that may have faced us or may face us, we feel that we have gotten along very well thus far.

We are entering upon an era when men must gird themselves for conflicts that were not known to our fathers, a time when every department of life must be full of push and energy, when the rush of busy feet must keep pace with the pounding, grinding strain of the mind. We must not forget that we are living in an age when he who falters is lost, when every business enterprise is being developed, pushed, rushed, when every department of life is facing new conditions.

Years ago, before our fathers found their way into this country, the savage man stood upon the mountainside and watched the rushing, tumbling waters as they dashed down in mighty torrents, tearing their way to the valleys beneath, and trembled with fear. He looked with dread at the flashing lightning and quaked at the thunder's roar but today, men have harnessed the rushing waters and are driving the wheels of commerce by their strength, instead of dreading their power; and are chaining the flashing fire and are compelling it to do their bidding. Yesterday, our land was the home of the savage man and the grazing ground of the wild beast with its wild and rich profusion of wealth lying idle and unappreciated. Today, these lands are circled, with ribbons of steel and the mighty locomotives are carrying their products to the ocean's side and the great steamers are sailing with their precious cargoes to the countries across the sea, and the nation that was not is feeding the nations that were, and making neighbors of men regardless of continents.

With such great achievements, must we not as newspaper men have made wonderful progress to have kept in the forefront in this great advance? When other men have ceased to look at the rushing torrents with fear and have ceased to regard the lightning flash with terror but have harnessed the rushing waters and have called the flashing flames from the realms of nature to do duty and work, we must have made achievements, or else we could not stand where we do today.

And yet, however proud the eminence, in going over the history of the lives of men in our profession, we find that we learn many things yet. For years and years, we have been content to hold up our pages as a great canvass upon which are painted the tragedies, the sorrows, the joys, and acts of the world. There have been dark pictures; there have been pictures that it would have been better to have left out; there have been pictures of great and glorious achievements, of failures and heartaches, but however much of good or of bad, the pictures were of the life around us. We fear that in the long and tiresome hours that we have held this canvass to the gaze of the public, we have forgotten that we were hungry. We have forgotten that men around us no more talented, no more energetic, have lived in comfort, while the voices of our own homes have called in vain for those things that make life pleasant and that make life comfortable and worth while.

However low and sordid the standard, it is a fact that man's success today is measured to a great extent by the success he has achieved from a commercial standpoint, and however many hardships he may have faced, and however bravely he may have fought the wolf at the door, if he has nothing to show for his life's work but a clear conscience, he is counted by the world a failure.

The history of many an editor's life is a sad one. Especially is this so of the editors of the earlier days. Once when we were a boy, a gentleman came to the office and picked up a country newspaper, and as he looked at the blurred pages, the broken columns, the half-formed headings as where the type had fallen out, he threw it down with disgust. The act touched our young heart. We knew the editor of that paper and we knew that a more faithful, conscientious or better man never lived. Yet that man had spent his life for others rather than for himself and had fallen behind in the march. The man who sneered at the paper did not look behind the blotted, inky page and think of the man or of the work that was being done. He did not know of the days of struggle against a hundred misfortunes, of the battle against the wolf at the door. He was simply judging as the world judges and whether rightly or wrongly, this is the standard by which we must all be judged.

Sometimes we let our mind run back to the time when we were a printer's devil in the country shop. In many respects, those were great days. The country editor and preacher were the leading citizens and the cross road politician had to take a back seat when they were around. The editor got the biggest pumpkins, water melons, and potatoes and the best of the land. It took about $2.50 a month in cash to run the paper and so long as the pumpkins, turnips and potatoes came on time there was no need to worry. Men learned to look upon the editor as a charity charge, an honorary expense. About everything he needed was given him, he had no occasion to need money and such a thing as business never entered into the proposition. The advertising bills were traded out, the subscriptions were never paid and once or twice each year the editor and the merchant swapped accounts.

There was not much news in those days. If the paper was dated Wednesday, just so it was mailed out during the week so the subscriber received it by Saturday night, it was all right. If there was an accident or death, anything unusual, if it was published within a week or so after its occurrence, it was all right. If there was a dog fight, this had the right-of-way and was published on time.

In this day this sounds funny and ridiculous but it has not been long since these were the conditions, and the reason we have brought them to mind is, we are today reaping the results of this kind of newspaper work. In many sections, the newspaper man is still looked upon as a good fellow, able to live on turnips and potatoes, able to live without money and is expected to get along somehow and in some way. The advertiser still feels that every dollar paid him is given as a donation and is a contribution to charity. The subscriber feels that the poor old devil should wait until everybody else is paid, even the preacher, and then if he has a quarter left, he will drop around and get his name in the paper and pay up. If he hasn't, he will stop the paper and cancel the account by refusing to take it from the office. In a measure, these old conditions still exist and if they do exist it is our own fault. The day of the turnip and the sweet potato has passed and with it has come the time when much is demanded of the newspaper and when a newspaper must demand much in return. We picked up the country paper last July and saw where Mr. Jones had just received a big supply of Christmas candy, fresh and sweet. Now that Mr. Jones is the fellow who feels that he is giving his money away when he pays his advertising bill and we imagine that he made just about the same kind of face when he handed the editor his check as the fellow did who ate the Christmas candy in July. The editor who would let a man run a Christmas advertisement in July and would take a check for it, ought to be run out of the country.

If an advertiser is not going to conduct his advertising as he should, don't sell him space in your paper. If he wants to advertise his Christmas candy in July, tell him he will have to find another medium. If the advertiser won't change his ad regularly, tell him to cut it out, he is wasting his money and discounting your business.

Put it down as a fundamental principle that your advertising space is your best stock in trade. Study this department, nurse this department as you do no other. Hire you an advertising man, let him learn the business as a business, study the business, and if your merchant won't change his advertisement each week, change it for him, charge him for it, and he will be glad. Listen, don't you run any advertisement more than one time and don't you permit an advertiser to do it. We used to tell a merchant that an advertisement should be run more than one time and the longer he ran it the better it suited us because we were too lazy to have it changed. We'd tell him that he ought to run it a second time because maybe some fellow didn't see it and he ought to run it a third time for fear somebody else didn't see it, and in fact, we thought it might be a good idea to run it for several months, and we must say that we didn't run Christmas ads in July. Pay attention to your advertising department. If you have a department store running a six-inch double, make him change it for a page. It won't be long until his competitor will want a page also and soon you will be doubling the size of your publication. We tried this and added four additional pages. Borrow money to put in new type and material in your advertising department. You will be able to pay for it and have some left over with which to buy an automobile. Once, there was a man who wanted to buy a horse. He went to the stock farm and the dealer showed him around, going from one stable to another. When he came to one pen the dealer said: "Now, these are young horses, thoroughbreds, and will make the finest travelers ever seen in this section." Going to another pen he said, "These horses have made wonderful records and have been known the world over for what they have done." After going around a while and listening to the dealer, the old farmer took a chew of tobacco, squinted his eye and said, "Now, you showed me your Has Beens and I have looked at your Will Be's. Now let's take a look at your Is-ers. I want an Is-er."

So the time has come in the newspaper business when we must have Is-ers, men who stand for something, men who do things, men who not only see that the stories of the day are printed truthfully and accurately, but men who grapple with the stern propositions of the day and wring success from the world, who demand a proper reward for their energy and for the labors of their hands and who insist upon a proper recognition of their rights and appreciation of their work. In the years that are to come, it will be well to have a man point his finger at you and say that you are a good fellow, that you love your wife and treat your neighbors square. It will be all right to have pumpkins and potatoes dumped in your front yard and it will be well to hear pleasant words spoken about us, but it will be a whole lot better and more conducive to comfort to have a good bank account. We should remember that at the best, the world is cold and when old age comes, good wishes will not feed the fire upon our hearthstone or keep full the larder while we wait for the call of the boatman who shall take us across the channel of death.

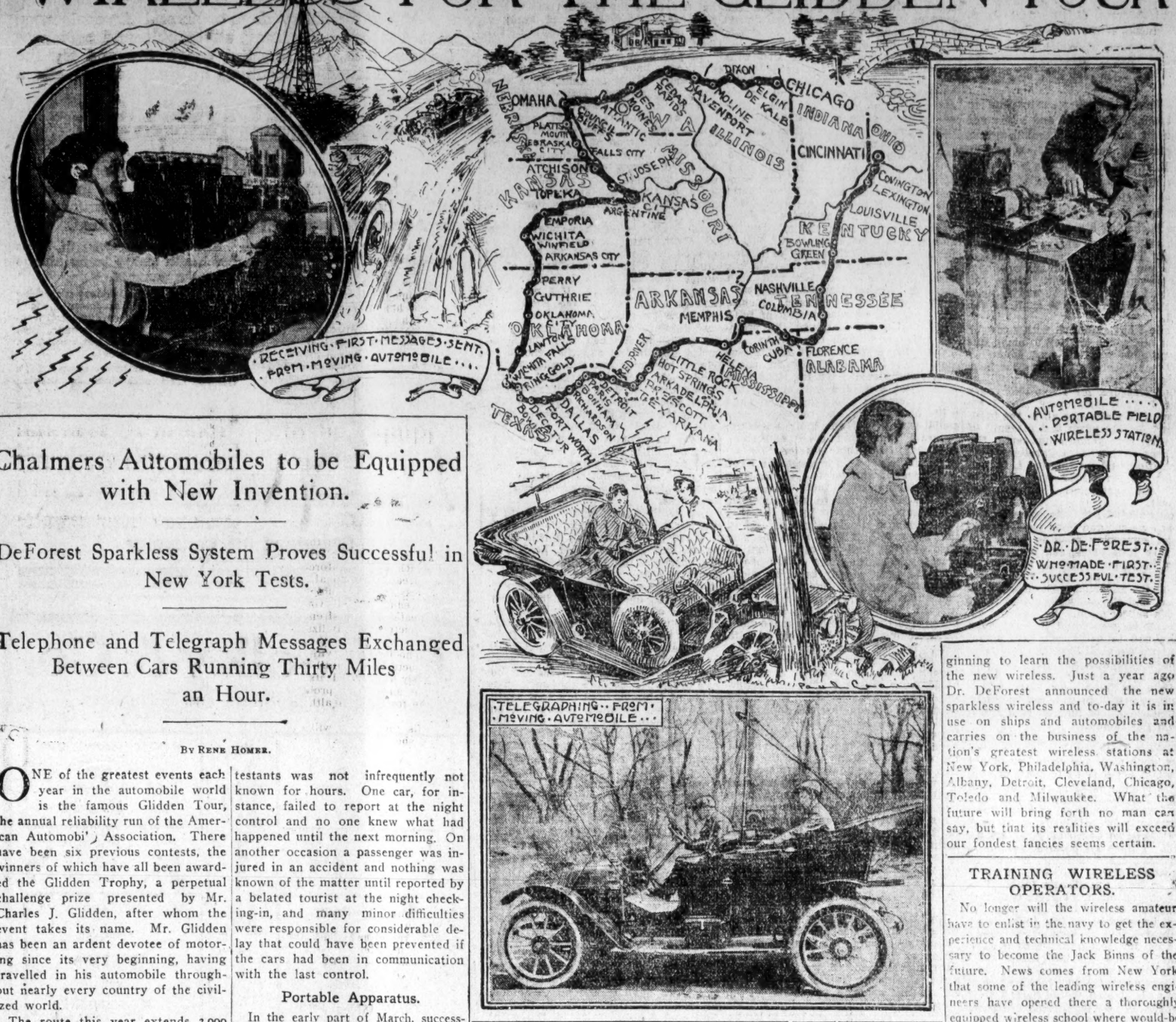
Let us gather a few of the good things for those who love us, and who shall live after us, and while we shall still live for others and work and serve, let us not forget that "Charity begins at Home."

I thank you!

Japanese Dance

tomorrow night at Lumina. Complimentary to Press Association. **

WIRELESS FOR THE GLIDDEN TOUR



Chalmers Automobiles to be Equipped with New Invention.

DeForest Sparkless System Proves Successful in New York Tests.

Telephone and Telegraph Messages Exchanged Between Cars Running Thirty Miles an Hour.

By Rene Homer.

ONE of the greatest events each year in the automobile world is the famous Glidden Tour, the annual reliability run of the American Automobi' Association. There have been six previous contests, the winners of which have all been awarded the Glidden Trophy, a perpetual challenge prize presented by Mr. Charles J. Glidden, after whom the event takes its name. Mr. Glidden has been an ardent devotee of motoring since its very beginning, having travelled in his automobile throughout nearly every country of the civilized world.

The route this year extends 3,000 miles through the South, Southwest and Middle West, starting at Cincinnati and returning to Chicago.

The Chalmers "30" was chosen by the contest board as official pathfinder for the tour, so that two of these cars will serve as pilot cars for the run, besides the two "30's" entered as contestants for the trophy.

Last year Jean Bemb won the Pony Tonneau Trophy with a Chalmers "40" and it will probably be this type of car which the company will equip for wireless news service in its plan of always being in the fore-front of progress.

Wireless Telephone Successful.

Exhaustive tests of the new de Forest "sparkless" wireless apparatus have been carried on with uniform success by Mr. W. E. Barton, of the Carl H. Page Co., in charge of the Chalmers business in the East.

These tests have included both the wireless telegraph and wireless telephone, and while it is planned to eventually supersede the wireless telegraph with the wireless telephone, doing away with the necessity of carrying an operator, every chauffeur operating his own apparatus by merely speaking into the transmitter, the wireless telephone tests have not yet been sufficiently exhaustive to guarantee its use during this next tour, although very satisfactory results have been obtained in communication from a moving car a distance of four miles. Mr. Barton is still carrying on these tests.

In the district selected for the annual tour this year ordinary telegraph communication will be very difficult and at times impossible. In 1909, although the tour was through a comparatively well settled country, the whereabouts of several of the contestants was not infrequently not known for hours. One car, for instance, failed to report at the night control and no one knew what had happened until the next morning. On another occasion a passenger was injured in an accident and nothing was known of the matter until reported by a belated tourist at the night checking-in, and many minor difficulties were responsible for considerable delay that could have been prevented if the cars had been in communication with the last control.

Portable Apparatus.

In the early part of March, successful "radiotone" telegraph tests were made between a Chalmers car in Central Park, New York, and the old Terminal Building at Park Avenue and 42nd Street, where Dr. deForest maintains his experimental laboratory. The distance involved varied from one and one-half to three miles in the trial from a moving car, while the experiments with the portable field stations showed that this type of apparatus at least would be able to carry on certain communication up to 50 miles, as the field station was able to keep in communication without any trouble with the Metropolitan and Manhattan Life Towers and Dr. DeForest's factory station at Newark, N. J., and later on from the New Jersey highways near Trenton to the "sparkless" wireless station on the Land Title Building at Philadelphia, over 30 miles away. The complete equipment weighed less than 200 pounds and was similar in design to those used at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Life stations, only considerably smaller.

Field Stations.

Field stations which can be put up in five minutes can be operated more successfully, and the same apparatus used in the automobile, by stopping the machine and securing proper ground, has a range of about ten miles.

The field sending station uses a 100-foot "aerial" secured at one end to a spreader attached to a 48-foot bamboo telescope mast and leading down diagonally to the top of a 12-foot mast about 90 feet away and thence back to the wireless apparatus about midway between the two poles.

In the latest sets all the apparatus is carried in the automobile and there is no necessity for setting up the apparatus on the ground.

Equip Scout Cars.

In the coming tour it is proposed to send two Chalmers scout cars ahead of the regular contestants, each one of which will carry the complete field set of even greater range than that which every ordinary car can carry. Points where the telegraphic facilities are poor or impossible will be picked out, and the two cars will arrange to be at stations at these points just ahead of the pilot car, one station being equipped for business while the other is taking care of the telegraphic business of the tour. In this way one of the two field stations will be in operation all the time, while the other is being set up at the next point along the route. The wireless will send messages constantly to these two stations and will be able to receive their reply by means of the receiving apparatus newly invented, which includes the audion.

The New System.

By the old spark method of wireless telegraphy, which is in general use on the ships a miniature thunder storm is set in motion by the apparatus, which requires tremendous power. By the new sparkless system the loud and dangerous spark is done away with, and the same amount of work is done with about one-fifth of the power. By the old system a heavy generating apparatus was necessary, which made it impossible to carry it in an automobile. The new apparatus can derive all the power necessary from the ordinary storage batteries.

The sending of wireless messages is not a bit more wonderful, in reality, than the locomotion of an automobile. It depends upon well-known natural laws, which are very simple in their operation. When a pebble is dropped into a pool of water waves are sent in a circle, very strong at first and growing less and less until there is no disturbance at all. The sending of a wireless message is fundamentally the same thing only instead of using water for the medium for these waves, the impalpable ether, that element or substance which fills all space, becomes the vibratory medium. The ether can be set in motion only by the action of electricity, and all that is needed is some mechanism which will cause heavy discharges of electric current into this ether. A thunder shower is practically the same thing as wireless, or rather, involves the same principle. The lightning leaps from the clouds to the ground, thus setting up a disturbance in the ether which is duplicated by means of a spark gap in wireless, but by using a spark gap a great deal of current is used which plays no part in sending out these ether waves. Scientifically these waves are called Hertzian waves.

Moving Car No Objection.

These waves reach through space, and wherever the proper detecting apparatus is set up messages can be received in the form of buzzes in a telephone receiver. These Hertzian waves travel at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, and therefore it makes no difference whether the sending station is moving at a rapid rate or standing still, as the speed of a mile a minute against this 186,000 miles per second amounts to practically nothing.

It would seem that we are just beginning to learn the possibilities of the new wireless. Just a year ago Dr. DeForest announced the new sparkless wireless and to-day it is in use on ships and automobiles and carries on the business of the nation's greatest wireless stations at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo and Milwaukee. What the future will bring forth no man can say, but that its realities will exceed our fondest fancies seems certain.

TRAINING WIRELESS OPERATORS.

No longer will the wireless amateur have to enlist in the navy to get the experience and technical knowledge necessary to become the Jack Binns of the future. News comes from New York that some of the leading wireless engineers have opened there a thoroughly equipped wireless school where would-be Marconis may secure a training in all the elements of the art of communication. Many of the wireless companies have contributed apparatus, drawings and text books, until the new American Wireless Institute, as the school is called, can now boast a more detailed equipment than the laboratories of most of the engineers of the big wireless companies. The need of new blood in the development of wireless should provide a splendid future to many of the youngsters now in the field.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The railroads have proved the making of our nation. They have opened the road for the advance of civilization into the most inaccessible corners of our land. But, at last, the consequent growth of the country has outstripped the ability of the railroads to handle the business that they have fostered into such mighty being, with the result that, today, railroad facilities which increase only about 3 per cent. a year are forced to haul a load that increases nearly 15 per cent. each year.

They are trying to keep up with the procession by cutting down grades and straightening curves, but have gone about as far as possible in that direction. The only solution is to increase the speed with which all business is handled, an impossibility with the present type of road bed and rolling stock.

Engineers now agree that a non-derailable monorail system, obtaining traction by pneumatic pressure and the application of power direct from the motors, with underhanging guide wheels for stability, and an elevated concrete roadway, doing away with present costly graded roadbeds, offers a practical method for bringing about the needed revolution in railroading.

OUR PROBLEMS VIEWED THROUGH BLUE GLASSES

(Continued From Page 9.)

man replies—
"Why, no, he's one of them newspaper guys."

I see a man walk through the door of a show
Where the great throngs are blocked by the sign "S. R. O."
"Is this man a star that no ticket he buys?"
"Star nothing; he's one of them newspaper guys."

I see a man start on the trail of a crook,
While he scorns the police and brings him to book.
"Sherlock Holmes?" I exclaim, and someone replies,
"Sherlock Holmes! He's one of them newspaper guys."

And some day I'll pass by the great gates of gold,
And see a man pass through unquestioned and bold.
"A Saint?" and Saint Peter will surely reply,
"He carries a pass; that's a newspaper guy."

When the Grim Reaper has flashed "30" over the wires that span the River Styx to each one of us, and the last form has gone in to the press room of eternity. I believe the Recording Angel will inscribe this tribute and drop a single tear:

"Up here are the good, and down there the bad and the near-bad, but over yonder with harp and crown herd the Great Unclassified, whose virtues were faith, hope and charity; who did the most good while they lived for their fellow-men and the least for themselves, and left the world better than they found it.

"Yet when the ink had dried on their little page their passing stirred not a ripple on the surface of the world's composure, and the most poignant grief expressed was the woe of their creditors."

In conclusion let me direct your attention to a matter that I trust will find favor in your eyes. Up yonder in the mountain fastnesses of Henderson county, in the little churchyard at Arden, in a lone grave unmarked save by a rough boulder stone, lies all that is mortal of an adopted son whose memory this State has neglected to honor—one we are proud to claim as one of us—the lamented Bill Nye. It was his misfortune not to have been born in North Carolina—Maine claims that distinction, but the best years of his life were spent at Buck Shoals; it was in the Carolina foothills that he gave up the unequal struggle in 1896, and it is there that he is buried. We cannot more ornately mark his last resting place for it was his wish that this granite boulder should be his only monument, but we can erect at Hendersonville, or Asheville, or if you will, in the shadow of the Capitol at Raleigh, a suitable memorial, to show to all men that we know our duty and have performed it. Who among us has not delighted his soul with the Boomerang stories, or dropped a tear over the pathos of "The Pass That Came Too Late"? The good that the man wrought in lightening the burden of life by the heaven of his irresistible, yet gentle wit cannot be measured in words. Let us take some certain definite step today to repair this injustice.

NEELY COMPRESS STOCK.

Encouraging Letter From Secretary Relative to the Investment.

In view of the fact that much of the stock is held in this city, the following letter from the secretary of the Neely Compress & Cotton Company will be read with interest.

"Richmond, Va., May 17th.

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th, has been received. We are now going ahead with manufacturing compresses and expect to fill orders this Summer. The board has also in contemplation the erection of a ginnery, equipped with the latest up-to-date gins and our compress, at some point near a large cotton center, as an exhibition plant of our methods of gin-compression and expect it will be a very profitable investment.

"The writer is personally of the opinion that it is almost impossible to improve on our present style of compress of which I will send you a photograph in a few days.

"I am astonished to read your statement that you have heard damaging reports about the standing of the company financing our scheme. You do not say what is the character of the reports, but whatever they may be, I can assure you, there is no foundation for them. The American Finance Corporation is financially strong, and its officers are men whose standing is high and whose character is respected in this community. Yours truly,

WM. P. DeSOUSSURE,
"Secretary."

For Impaired Nerve Force Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate

It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves exhaustion, headache and impaired digestion.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE FAITH OF THE JOURNALIST

Annual Address of President J. O. Atkinson, of the State Press Association at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday.

"It is a pleasure to meet and to greet you, my brethren and fellow sufferers of the North Carolina Press Association," said Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D., president of the North Carolina Press Association, in his annual address yesterday morning.

"It has been a great privilege to labor in making a programme which I trust will interest, entertain, and edify you. There are speakers to address you whom North Carolinians ever hear with pleasure and profit. These will give you meat, marrow, and fatness, and your hungry hearts shall be satisfied.

While I have labored, with some diligence and much anxiety to make this day possible and our programme attractive, I assure you that it has been a labor of love, a service of privilege and of pleasure, for I felt that every letter I wrote and every plan I endeavored to make was all in the interest and for the profit and pleasure of the very best fellows on earth, the members of the North Carolina Press Association, and for the finest, fairest, noblest women under heaven, their wives, the daughters, sisters and mothers.

How delightful it is to come together once a year and hear good speeches, get something good to eat, swap our very best jokes, tell our biggest yarns, laugh our heartiest laugh! and then to declare our utmost vengeance against the advertiser who doesn't advertise, and the subscriber who won't pay his subscription. An editorial association is great, and it is glorious to see and to greet you here again. I am sure we shall have the best time we have ever had, and then we shall go back to our homes happier and better than we have ever been before. I want to speak to you, my brethren, for something less than an hour and a half on this theme:

It is neither my purpose nor desire to lecture you, my brethren of the Press, upon what you should or should not do. I am only fit to learn of you, not to teach. Many of you have already a richer and riper experience than I shall ever have, and are more conversant with wisdom's ways than I ever hope to be. And yet I am an editor. I have an editor's weakness, an editor's many failures, and all of an editor's faults; but with it all, I want to have an editor's faith. You know one of our great poets said that a man is not measured by what he is, but by what he desires to be. And somehow I believe that every editor has a certain sort of faith, or desires to have it. We may lack many qualities in common. Our politics differ; our ideas about the tariff diverge; our notions about who should be the next Governor, or the next road overseer, are sometimes dissimilar; and even our religious creeds and scruples do not appear the same to the outside world. When we speak of any of these things, conflicting opinions work division in our ranks. But I am persuaded that there is one quality of mind and heart shared by every man and woman in North Carolina, who undertakes, consicentiously, to edit a paper. That is the characteristic about which, as your presiding officer, I wish to speak briefly—the faith of the newspaper man. I do not believe there is a faithless one in our fraternity of fellows. The day of the faithless in newspaper work is past. The virtue of our times will not permit him. The integrity of our day will not allow him. The progress of our era will not sustain, much less support him. The fawning and the faithless in the newspaper office are articles of commerce which this good time of ours has no mart or market for. The product of a misguided faith, the results of an erratic mind and heart may find momentary value and spasmodic price, but the products of a fawning, faltering, faithless hand are doomed to the defeat they deserve ere they find a place on the printed page of our gracious time. My brief experience as an editor has taught even my slow mind that the newspaper man must have faith in at least three directions:

First, he must have faith in the people whom he seeks to serve.

Secondly, he must have faith in the cause he undertakes to represent.

Third, he must have faith in the great work of which he is himself a part.

First, the People.

I have heard somewhere that the people are faithless and fickle, that today they would strew palm leaves in the path of their hero, and shout hosannas to His name; tomorrow with equal vehemence and violence would cry crucify him, crucify him. I challenge the imputation that the people, my fellowmen, are in the depth of them, faithless and fickle. The waves of yonder sea do lash and lave themselves upon the beaten beach, and, under wind and tempest, show wrath and do violence. But this is not the soul of the sea, nor even its depth and dirge and dignity. It is not even the law of the sea. It has been provoked to that, driven to it by some extraneous fact or circumstance. If you wish to know the soul of the sea you will have to look at its quiet, unfathomed, incomparable depths. It is the mob-spirit, not the man-spirit that today gives you a palm leaf, to morrow a crown of thorn. From Jesus the Christ—the greatest of us—to you and me, the smallest of us, there has never been a man who had faith in the people and was ultimately and finally disappointed. Some time the people mis-read us; the folks we are serving do not interpret us. That is because they have not seen the whole cloth. A visitor said to a weaver "That is a funny looking carpet you are making." "Just stop and look at the underside," replied the weaver. The man stooped. The plan was on the other side, and in that moment the light broke upon his mind. Some time the people will not stoop to look at the other side. Then your work and mine looks puny, funny, ill-woven. But they will stoop and look one day. And the plan appears—provided you are a faithful weaver and have worked to a design that was sure, fixed and steadfast.

Did you ever hear a plea that only the good and the sweet and the beautiful should be published in the newspaper?—that our columns reek with crime, and the boldest head-lines are of sin and shame and man's evil doings? Therefore a curse upon the loud-mouthed press, and chastisement forever upon this herald of death, darkness and damnation?

Why, sirs, the best journalist with whose work you and I are acquainted, was Moses. He was the first, and the world's greatest editor. And yet in one of the five books that Moses edited he gave more criminal news, and that more graphically, than today's newspaper would attempt or dare, as witness his incomparable description of the disobedience of Adam, the story of Cain, the first murderer, the drunkenness of Noah, the bold and subtle falsehood of father Abraham, the deep, dark iniquity of Sodom. Some of those pages from the meekest of men also reek with crime, cry out, in fact, from the dark depths of shame and sin and man's woeful degradation. Some of such crimes are told with thrilling, chilling dramatic interest.

But this must ever stand. Moses, the model editor, was a man of faith and through this obtained the promise. He believed in the people. He loved with a great heart his fellowman. He had confidence in their cause, and struck hard for their freedom. Not even the enticement, nor the allurements of a king's court and a life of luxurious and renowned ease could woo him from their hardship, separate him from their suffering, sever him from their service. He believed in the folks for whom he lived and wrought and wrote. He held up and heralded forth their crime and sin and shame, not to win sheckles, and obtain preferment by it, but that their sense of virtue might correct it, that his and their heart might become sick over it, and so turn from it. Moses told of the vices of his people with the same steady hand he wielded when portraying their virtues, but you and I and every man who reads it know, that Moses made the sin of his people their shame, he made their virtue their glory. That heart of faith never reveled, never gloried in the sin and weakness and shame of his people. Sirs, the world's good and great from Moses to Thomas Jefferson, from Thomas Jefferson to Lee and Lincoln, and from Lee and Lincoln to William E. Gladstone and Zebulon B. Vance have had faith in the folks, have believed in the people, have had the courage to stand up for the common sense of humanity, the deep and eternal integrity of the masses, and await with serene dignity the awards and the verdict of the honest common folks. Brethren, when we lose faith in the eternal integrity, in the everlasting virtue of the people we serve, it is time to quit the quill and leave forever the trials of the tripod.

The editor will have faith, secondly,

In the Cause He Undertakes to Represent.

No man ever does any work worth while till he carries his heart into it. Unless your daily task has the divine stamp of your approval it will be a puny task indeed. A wolf clothed in a sheep skin may betray a victim and satiate his appetite upon his pitiful prey, but he will never shelter a flock for his feeding, nor grow tender lambs for his keep.

The most pitiable spectacle that the human eye ever witnessed is that of an otherwise stout, strong man wasting his energy, throwing to the winds his brain and effort in a cause to which he cannot give his heart and soul. Esau sold his birthright, and thereby cursed his day, for a mess of pottage. A Caesar flung away a world for the kisses of a sorceress, and Benedict Arnold betrayed the land of his birth for the inviting glamor of the present. But these names are illustrious and their positions enviable indeed beside that of the man who daily and hourly barters his soul for the husks of a task into which he cannot carry his mind and heart and the divine convictions of him.

When God wants a great work done He chooses a man to do it. Men write constitutions, draft preambles, adopt resolutions. These are the vehicles of man's traffic and travel. They are the signs and symbols of his weakness, need and impotency. God does not write constitutions. He creates men and calls them to service. When He wanted to make a nation He did not create a State. He called Moses. When He wanted that nation redeemed from its apostacy He did not institute a new empire, He chose a prophet. When He wanted to save a world of Gentiles He did not indict a creed; He made a Saul see visions, hear voices, and converted him into Paul. Men are not made for constitutions, preambles, resolutions. These are made for men. God Almighty and this great world of ours want men, earnest, broad and sincere men. Through conditions, causes, parties, issues, God and this great world are evolving men, laboring together to create the right sort of men. You think the Democratic party is the best party in the world because in it you can express your manhood, make known the majesty of your might, show to the world your will, your way, your worth. The Democratic party then is for the making of your manhood, the avenue of approach to your full growth and maturity. Another regards the Republican party in the same light. Its traditions challenge the reverence and the admiration of his heart. Its principles evoke the energy, sympathy and best endeavor of his mind. It secures the heart and enlarges the faith of the man. For him the Republican party is the making of his manhood, the avenue of approach to the fulness of his strength and stature. Parties, causes, conditions are here to help to make us stronger, better and mightier men.

My candid conviction is that the time has come in this Southern country of ours in particular, yes here in beloved North Carolina especially, when those of us who write and print and publish can find a cause at our own doors worthy of the noblest effort we can bring to it and one into which we can carry the full measure of our faith. I refer to the development of our own resources, the beautifying of our own homes, fields and forests, and the intellectual and moral uplift of our own citizenship. You know as I know that a gracious God smiled upon North Carolina when He created it and has dealt with it from the beginning with a lavish and a prodigal hand. Our forests are rich in timbers, our hills are big and bursting with mineral worth and value, our fields are fertile beyond the dreams of avarice, and our natural water power is simply immeasurable in wealth and worth. And, God knows, no State ever had a sturdier race of men, a braver or more noble lineage of women. Into the development of our natural resources, and into the enlightenment and moral betterment of our splendid and worthy citizenship we editors can carry a faith born of divine approval and challenged by eternal verity.

Do you want a cause into which you can carry your whole heart and life and soul? Here are these poor highways through our fertile fields and forests that must be improved. Become an advocate of good roads. If you cannot give a heart to that, yours is a stone instead of blood and vessel and valve. Here are fields waiting to be tilled, farms capable of yielding untold harvests. Give to the development of these the strength of your good mind, and favorable consideration. Here are schools that are open four months, when they should be open eight, struggling with two teachers when there should be four, and contented with an enrollment of 50 when there are more than a hundred needy in the district. If a man cannot give his soul to the betterment of these he must be blind and deaf and dumb indeed. Here are men about us going down when they should be going up, sinking and they should be rising, becoming immoral when a good God made them to be moral, in sin, when they need to know righteousness, peace and truth. Oh! my brethren of the press, if such tasks as these will not tempt us, if such labors and causes and conditions will not summon our faith, challenge our endeavor and wake our heart and soul to their help and betterment, we must be pygmies and not men, cowards and not creatures.

An finally a man must have faith in the Great Work of Which He is a Part.

When princely Aeneas, driven seven years, and tempest-tossed, landed on the shores of fair Dido he entered the court one day, of that unhappy and ill-fated queen. Aeneas was now vanquished, an outcast, a wanderer upon the face of the earth. But in viewing the pictured scenes, wrought by the artist's hand, on the walls of the Didonean palace, he saw battles and trials of strength and heroic effort delineated there. Tears came to the old hero's eyes. Joy thrilled his heart. The pride of triumph fired his soul again. Vanquished, defeated, driven, an escaped prisoner, a wanderer over land and sea, Aeneas was a soldier and a brave man again as he viewed the pictured battles, triumphs and even the defeats of which he himself had been a part. The Roman poet sang of Arms and the hero not because they were defeated, but because, being defeated and driven, that hero still believed in the great labors of which he himself had been a part. You and I, my brethren of the Press, are a part, I sometimes think no small part, of the battles and toils and trials for a better public sentiment, for more purity in politics, for higher intelligence in all the walks and ranks of ctizenship, for a happer and a more wholesome State.

Because of the tragedy and the trial, the cruelty and wrong, sometimes because of the very razing of the walls which we have staked all to defend, we may lose heart, become despondent and let our faith in the great work slip from us. But, as Virgil sang in noble verse of his hero, there is joy even in defeat if we can see that the work of which we ourselves have been a part was a faithful, brave and honest work. The faithful task, with the one who wrought it, may be overthrown and obscured from public view and vision, but to know that one labored with a stout heart, toiled with a steadfast faith, strove with an honest hand and heart, in that is compensation worth more than millions can bring or kings can bestow.

Have we marked and measured accurately the high calling whereunto we, as writers, printers, publishers, have been chosen? Let me read a line to you from Emerson, the sage of Concord: "I find," said this philosopher, "a provision in the constitution of the world, for the writer who is to report the doings of the spirit of life that everywhere throbs and works. His office is a reception of the facts into the mind, and then a selection of the eminent and characteristic experiences. Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history. The plant, the pebble goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain; the river, its channel in the soil; the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sculpture in the sand or stone. Not a foot step in the snow or along the ground, but prints a mark of its march. * * * In nature this self-registration is incessant, and the narrative is the print of the seal. It neither exceeds nor comes short of the fact. But nature strives upward; and in man the report is something more than the print of the seal. It is a new and finer form of the original. The record is alive, and that which it records is alive." To make these records live for those who read them from our pen is the aim and object of our writing. The universe is the possibility of being reported, and man is the faculty of reporting. These scenes about us of tragedy and crime, of suffering and shame, of victory and triumphs, these are they which you and I must make live again on the printed page that our fellows shall see and feel and know them as they are in our own lives. A German poet once said: "God gave me the power to paint what I suffer." The great God gives you and me the power to portray in life and vivid form the work in which we live, the labors of which we are a part, the toils and trials nto whch we may carry an undaunted and an undying faith.

An editor must have charity if he would have the world love him; he must have hope if he would have the world admire him, and he must have faith if he would serve his day, do his deeds, and live his life. Without faith in the work of which he is a part, an editor is a fawning sycophant, a puny pygmy, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

But with a firm fixed and steadfast faith we shall serve well the great calling whereunto we are chosen and bring into our office and labor that which will always help and never hurt our fellow man.

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